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NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

THE SHAH IN LONDON.

PERSIAN WAYS—ADVERTISING A SPECULATION—BARON REUTER'S HISTORY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 21, 1873.

London is Shah mad just now, but as the attack is sharp and sudden it will probably go off quickly. Apart from a desire to conciliate the Persian monarch for commercial and political objects, there are other reasons for this violent fit of hysterical hospitality. It is part of a curious revulsion that has been gradually coming over the English mind of late years. England is growing weary and ashamed of her snug and selfish isolation, and is anxious to play a more conspicuous part in international society. Nothing stings the public so much as taunts at its coldness and shabbiness toward distinguished strangers. The Gladstone Government came into office on the cry of economy, all the public services were to be cut down to the lowest point, and no expenditure was to be allowed except on the ground of strict necessity. The country was to be managed like a Manchester warehouse, on hard utilitarian principles. When the Pasha of Egypt came over, he would have been lodged at a tavern if the Earl of Dudley had not taken compassion on him, and put his noble mansion in Park Lane at his disposal. The Sultan was lodged at Buckingham Palace, but still there was an eye to cheapness in the arrangements which were made on his behalf. When the King of the Belgians was last over he was also made a guest at Buckingham Palace, but on previous visits he preferred to stay at a hotel at his own expense. More than one foreign sovereign would have been glad to visit the country, but was deterred by reluctance to impose any expense on a Government which made such wry faces over every sixpence it had to spend. This sort of thing has been carried too far, and people have got sick of it. There can be no doubt that the country has been growing rich with enormous rapidity during the last year or two, by leaps and bounds, as Mr. Gladstone said, and though high prices have absorbed some of the money, there is still plenty to spare. It is felt that the wealth of the nation contrasts awkwardly with the poorness of its public displays. Here we have all the conditions of a sudden explosion. A country with an abundance of spare cash, which has been leading rather a secluded, shabby sort of life for some time, and is anxious to do something or other to make a little show in the world, welcomes an opportunity of proving what it can do in the way of hospitality when it chooses. It must be admitted that so far the thing has been handsomely and completely done. Nothing could have been more brilliant or impressive than the reception of the Shah at Dover, and again at Charing Cross. The Prince of Wales' dinner party was easy and pleasant, and the Duke of Sutherland's reception afterwards at his palace in the next street, which in size and appointments throws the Prince's poor little house altogether into the shade, was a blaze of splendor. Nothing in its way could be finer than the *coup d'oeil* from the gallery of the ball-room or from the top of the grand staircase. The picture was not too large to be taken in comfortably. The display at Guildhall last night was gorgeous enough, but it was spoilt by overcrowding. All that could be seen was a dense mass of variegated creatures struggling in all the agonies of prolonged pressure and suffocation, and swaying to and fro like a field of poppies swept by the wind.

THE SHAH'S WAYS.

A good many extraordinary stories are, of course, current as to the Shah's behavior in Europe. It is said that at Berlin he began by examining very curiously the pearl necklace of an English lady of high rank, both personal and representative, and ended by trying to take her round the waist. There can be no doubt that at first his manners with ladies was curt and curious; but he seems to have spent his leisure at the German baths in collecting his scattered thoughts, and going a little more deeply into the study of the mysteries of Western etiquette. I understand he was very much hurt and disappointed even by the guarded revelations that were made to him as to his failure to produce a very favorable impression on the German Court. He could hardly help seeing that something was wrong, and insisted upon an explanation, which was naturally given to him in the mildest form. He resolved to accommodate himself more to European ways, and those who have seen him both here and abroad say that there is really a marked difference in his manner. The proud and rather scornful apathy of his mien has become a second nature to him, if, indeed, it is not really his first nature, and it is only by a sort of effort that he throws it off; but it is evident that he makes a point of trying to do so at times. He pushes his golden spectacles up over his hat, and speaks with a good deal of subdued gesticulation. It turns out that he knows little more than a mere smattering of French, at least for talking purposes, and that it is laborious and fatiguing for him to try to speak it, especially as he understands very little of the answers made to him. Now, however, that he has Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir A. Kemball, and other good Persian scholars around him, he is much more at his ease, and converses with considerable freedom, with the aid of these gentlemen as interpreters. It appears that his Majesty enjoyed himself very much at the Prince of Wales' dinner party, but his interview with the Queen was necessarily very stiff and formal, and was made rather more so by the Queen's indisposition. She was very much fatigued by her journey from the Highlands, and is still suffering from depression and weakness. Great curiosity prevails as to the Shah's horses, which have not yet been publicly exhibited. It has been ascertained that they have long tails, the ends of which are tinged with vermilion. Although the Shah is understood to be making quite a martyr of himself in endeavoring to be punctual to his engagements, his behavior in this respect still leaves much to be desired. He has been at the best nearly an hour late on every occasion, and sometimes much more. His great gold teapot, in a covering of velvet and gold, and his pipes, which he carries about with him almost everywhere, would seem to be one of the causes of delay.

BARON REUTER'S SPECULATION.

It has been no secret from the first that the Shah's journey was intended as a means of advertising certain gigantic speculations in connection with Persia which have been undertaken by a number of English and German capitalists, under the leadership of Baron Reuter. You will have already seen the text of the Shah's concessions to his friend, the Baron. Practically he hands over the country, and, to a great extent, the people with it, to the Baron, and gives him leave to make what he can of it in any way he chooses. The Baron is to open up roads, lay railways, cut canals, and undertake any public works he may think necessary, and if he wants labor he has only to send for the head men of the towns or villages and order them to collect the number of hands that may be required. At present Persia is about the most miserable country in the world, and the awful famine of a year or two back testified alike to the deficiency of its natural resources and to the atrocious badness of its Government, which preferred to shut its eyes to the starvation that was wasting vast districts rather than make an effort to assuage it. The representatives of Persia over here were even angry that proposals of relief should be made, and denied the existence of the famine lest it should discredit the country. It is clear, therefore, that there is plenty of room for improvement in Persia, and how far its improvement will pay from a money market point of view is another story. Baron Reuter has not yet launched any of his companies, but it may be taken for granted that he will strike while the iron is hot and popular curiosity and enthusiasm at their height. The Baron should be very much obliged to the English Government for sounding trumpets and beating drums in order to direct attention to his pretty speculation. It is obvious on the face of it that to improve Persia in the way in which it is proposed to improve it would mean undertaking the government of the country. There would be no security for such profits as the enterprise might yield on any other terms. It is a mortgage of Persia to a company, but how can the mortgagee foreclose? I suppose Baron Reuter himself is as well known in America as in England. Not many years ago he managed pigeon expresses at Cologne on behalf of the merchants of the unsavory city. The electric telegraph rather knocked his pigeons on the head, but he was a man of progress and abreast of the age, and he saw at a glance that he had better go in for the lightning and drop the birds. He was among the first to appreciate on this side of the Atlantic the indispensable services of the telegraph to the people, and he was also shrewd enough to see what might be made of the reluctance of English newspapers to spend money on independent enterprise. He therefore set on foot a private organization of his own, akin to the arrangement of your Associated Press. The newspapers which joined this system had no control whatever over the manner in which it was worked, no means of authenticating the news transmitted to them, or even knowing the sources whence it came, and they were bound by contract to advertise it as Reuter's own. Foreign Governments were not slow to appreciate the advantages of being on good terms with Reuter and his agents, and many of the communications which were innocently circulated by the whole Press of England as faithful general news, emanated from imperial Cabinets, and were either stories to try the mind or cooked intelligence intended to prevent the real truth being known. More than once the London newspapers made an effort to escape from the system they had voluntarily imposed on themselves, but they were not sufficiently united. Reuter's telegrams therefore prevail to this hour, and the great bulk of the most important intelligence which reaches the people of this country comes through the hands of a private speculator, who can thus publish almost anything he likes any morning in hundreds and thousands of newspapers. A year or two since Baron (then Mr.) Reuter sold his establishment to a company, but he still remains at the helm and directs affairs. It will easily be understood that, as far as England is concerned, Baron Reuter is a very great man. He can make the Press doll squeak to any tune he likes, and he has only to pull the strings to make the arms move and the legs jerk. He is the Punch and Judy man inside the curtains of the show. Whether it is worth while for the Shah to buy the use of the puppet remains to be seen. F. H. J.

THE INDIANS.

PREPARING TO TRY THE MODOCS—PUNISHING THE MURDERERS OF ALMY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The following has been received here from Fort Klamath June 30: On Saturday afternoon Lieut. Col. Elliott, First Cavalry, Major H. P. Curtis, Judge Advocate, and Dr. L. S. Belden, the official reporter of the Military Commission, arrived here from Yreka, and the prospects for a speedy convening of the Military Commission have assumed tangible shape. Gen. Davis, in pursuance of authority, had already selected, though not announced, the members of the commission. The commission will be composed of Lieut.-Col. Elliott, First Cavalry; Capt. Johnson Mendenhall, Battery G, Fourth Artillery; Capt. H. C. Hasbrouck, Light Battery, Fourth Artillery; Capt. Robert Pollock, Company D, Twenty-first Infantry, and Second Lieut. George Kingsbury, Commanding Company E, Twelfth Infantry. The commission will assemble to-morrow morning for the purpose of organization. Major Curtis, the Judge Advocate, has begun the work preliminary to the preparation of his cases, but cannot possibly prepare them for trial for several days, while the white witnesses, scattered about the frontier, as a rule, cannot be summoned until the multifarious technicalities incidental to the arrangement of the cases are disposed of.

The following additional intelligence, from Fort Klamath, has been received: Gen. Davis intends to leave on his "intimidating" expedition on Friday, the 4th of July. Some of the troops, as stated in previous telegrams, have already left for Fort Warner. Corporal Glenahan, of troop F, First Cavalry, confined in the same guard-house with Capt. Jack, for desertion, in the face of the enemy, and who is under sentence of seven years' imprisonment in Fort Alcatraz, escaped last night by boring holes in the floor and digging his way out. Gen. Davis indorses, as correct and truthful, the report of his interview with the correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* heretofore called in question.

Advices from Arizona state that Lieut. Babcock, with fifty cavalry, who was sent in pursuit of the murderers of Almy, overtook them in the mountains and compelled them to fight. During the engagement fourteen were killed and six captured. Two of Babcock's Indian aids were wounded. Gen. Crook is still at Camp Apache. On the 24th ult., at Pine Village, a Mexican killed an Indian chief's son. The authorities took charge of the murderer, and sent to Camp McDowell for assistance, but before it arrived the Indians took the prisoner and beat out his brains.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3—Evening.—A dispatch from Fort Klamath says that the Commissioners to try the Modoc prisoners met yesterday, but were unable to proceed on account of the illness of the interpreter. The trial was postponed until Saturday.

THE WYOMING MASSACRE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The following was received here to-day:

EVANSTON, Wyoming, July 2.

Hon. C. Delano:

I spent yesterday at Rawlins, and found, in relation to the troubles with Ute Indians, that on the 27th, a boy with a team came into Rawlins, slightly wounded, and reported he had been shot by Indians. A party of ten citizens started in pursuit, and on the morning after the 28th, overtook a band of twenty-two Indians, from whom they demanded two horses, which they recognised as belonging to citizens. The Indians refused to give them up, and a fight ensued. The party returned to Rawlins with eleven ponies and one rifle, captured from the Indians, of whom they reported several killed and wounded. None of the whites were injured. I cannot tell until Agent Littlefield is heard from whether the affair will lead to any further trouble with the Utes. (Signed,) J. A. CAMPBELL.

THE CHOLERA.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 3.—There were five deaths from cholera to-day.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Four deaths from cholera were reported to-day.

THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

DOINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

THE CASE OF M. RANC—PROSECUTION DECIDED UPON—GENERAL NEWS.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 20, 1873.

The case of M. Ranc came up in the Assembly yesterday, but without causing the sensation anticipated, and, I may also say, most earnestly desired. As the Brulé circular had turned out something of a failure, it was thought that a point could be made against the Government in the "Affair Ranc," for the policy of M. Thiers is involved, and the ex-President might be forced to enter the tribune in self-defense. But the efforts to make this a political question, and to fight a party battle upon it, were defeated by a few forcible and common-sense remarks by M. Edouard Laboulaye. The spiritual author of *Paris en Amérique* has the greatest admiration for, and the strongest faith in, our republican institutions, and he draws many of his inspirations from American genius. This is equivalent to saying that he is a moderate and consistent Republican, and is quite enough to show that he can express his opinions with American clearness, boldness and precision. M. Jozon, of the Republican Left, opened the engagement by opposing the demand of Gen. L'Admirault, but from the light and rather graceful mode of treating the question it was evident that the orator had been put forward as a skirmisher, and that the heavy guns were to be opened later on. Having been elected a deputy from the City of Lyons, M. Ranc was under the protection of his parliamentary privileges, and the first step was to obtain from the Chamber the requisite authority to prosecute one of its members. M. Jozon opposed the granting of this authority. This gentleman is a Republican, bordering upon the extreme edge of the Moderate Centre, a man of good practical common sense, but not a very brilliant orator. He reads English with facility, and speaks it very well for a Frenchman. During the siege he was adjoint mayor of the Sixth Arrondissement. I was once indebted to him for the privilege of purchasing some provisions, such as they were, at a time when almost anything eatable was worth having. A Dutch cheese, a bit of salt pork, two pounds of rice, a quart of dried beans, and a little lard with which to cook the three ounces of horse meat which was then our daily ration, was quite enough to make me a little grateful, and although he took no manner of notice of the card I afterward left at his door, I have always had some pleasant souvenirs of M. Jozon. That Dutch cheese helped down the abominable bread we were forced to eat at the time of the bombardment, and was very nice indeed after a "horse-stew," or *ragoût de cheval*, which was even then more agreeable to the stomach than to the imagination. Personally, while confessing that the taste is not disagreeable, I could never eat horse without repugnance, and hence M. le maire's Dutch cheese made a strong impression upon my mind; and, to show how little things have their influence in life, has also made me anxious to say a good word for M. Jozon wherever occasion offers. To this day he has not the slightest idea that he helped to nourish a newspaper writer during the days when provender was extremely scarce.

M. LABOULAYE'S SPEECH.

This entirely irrelevant digression over one of the souvenirs of the memorable seige was brought up by M. Jozon's name. After being Mayor of his section, M. Jozon was elected to the Assembly in the elections of February, and has been an honest and steady-working Republican member. Like M. Littré, he speaks seldom, yet when required for voting or committee work, he is always found at his post. After his speech, M. Laboulaye rose and killed the sensation in half a dozen sentences. In the name of the Left Centre, of which he is chairman, or President, M. Laboulaye declared that the authorization would be accorded. It was a purely legal and not a political matter. To look into the motives of his demand is to transform a judicial question into one purely political. "Hence," said M. Laboulaye, "we feel bound to throw aside every political consideration. In this affair there will be neither triumph nor defeat for any one (*très bien!*) Above politics there is justice even. M. Ranc is accused of a crime. The charges rest upon facts which appear patent. He may have the strongest reasons for desiring to justify himself, and I certainly would not accuse him. That is why—throwing aside every political thought, at the risk of being called enemies, and considering that the demand comes from the military authorities, which have given so many proofs of forethought, moderation, and humanity—that is why we vote in favor of the authorization."

PROSECUTION DECIDED UPON.

After that very little could be said, for the matter was effectively settled. There were immediate cries for *la clôture*, and for the final vote upon the question, while several members of the Right rushed forward to congratulate M. Laboulaye. In great consternation M. Cazot demanded the floor, having a cut-and-dried speech ready for delivery; but with all his eloquence he was unable to make the Assembly see in this affair a *question de politique* and an attack upon the government of M. Thiers. M. Brisson and others felt bound to aid him by throwing out a few insolent words, but M. Laboulaye's moderation had finished the business, and the authority to prosecute M. Ranc, the member for Lyons, was accorded by a vote of 485 to 137, 622 members voting. This is another landmark to show how rapidly the majority is growing in strength and influence. In order to do justice to M. Jozon, and to give the matter in few words, I must add that he declared himself in favor of M. Ranc's prosecution in case it was a mere judicial question. He also disavowed the Commune, an act of courage above Gambetta's forces. But he went on to say that this would be shown to be a political question, and hence he had to oppose the demand. The task of proving this devolved upon other orators, but the ground was cut from their feet by M. Laboulaye, who said that, no matter how much nonsense was talked about it, no political signification would be attached to this vote. The very fact of the Left Centre taking this position removed the political significance the Left tried to attach. Meantime M. Ranc is in London, and has joined the refugee colony about Leicester-square. Courbet has been a little unfortunate. He managed to get off himself, but a number of his pictures which he tried to get out of the country have been seized to await the result, and if the Assembly votes that the law shall be executed in his case, these pictures will be sold and the proceeds applied to the expense of restoring the Column Vendôme. Courbet will have a fright, evidently, but I imagine that none of his money will be taken for this purpose.

GENERAL NEWS.

This exhausts the political budget of to-day, and disposes of M. Ranc. That gentleman will remain a refugee until a change of Government or a general amnesty. The "Reds" of Lyons have lost their candidate and the entire effect of his election, and before the six months' delay has expired a Conservative candidate may win a larger vote than that bestowed upon the Communist. Besides this, the Chamber has had to deal with nothing but dry and uninteresting statistics pertaining to the Eastern Railway. In society there is no particular sensation at this moment. There was but one suicide yesterday, against five of the day before. The theatres are presenting the pieces which have already had good runs, "La Fille de Madame Argot" making rapid progress toward its two hundredth representation, and the "Roi l'a Dit" drawing excellent houses. The music of this opera is good, superb in spots, and the words are funny in a French way. I can give an idea by a wide paraphrase, without attempting to follow the original. Of course, the King cannot be contradicted. If he says it is midnight at 8 o'clock, it must be so. A courtier who has daughters, but no son, is presented, and the King kindly asks after his boy. "But, Sire——" "We must do something for him, you know, and I must see your boy at Court." "But, Sire, my boy is a——" "Yes, I have heard that he is witty and accomplished. We'll make a way for him. One of these days you will bring your boy to me, and I will find something for him." The poor man is in despair, and hastens to tell his wife. "Il faut avoir un fils," he says, "le Roi l'a dit." There are several other points made with more than ordinary delicacy, and passages of very pretty music. At the fifteenth representation, by 12 o'clock in the day every seat in the Opéra Comique was sold for the evening. All the theatres did remarkably well the past month, the receipts being in excess of those generally returned.

THE SEASON.

Warm weather has come at last, also, and the Parisians are content. True we have frequent showers, but they have nicely washed the streets and made the parks and gardens beautifully fresh and green. In such weather the Parisians love to be out of doors to bask in the sunshine and to walk up and down the shady side of the Boulevards when the evening sun sends down its sharper rays. Crowds of people are common, but they are good-natured and harmless crowds—a new gathering of *badauds*, of the curious, as in the days of Rabelais, for in no city in the world can a street assembly be gathered so easily or so quickly. This morning every street was thronged on account of a dog-fight of short duration, and the Rue de Provence was crowded by the escape of a green parrot, who defied all attempts to capture him, and talked from time to time to the intense amusement of the boys. During the Summer months the people live out of doors as much as possible during the day, and are seen sitting at the tables before the cafés and filling the chairs upon the outer-side of the Boulevards until far into the night. A wet evening is a calamity, therefore, and involves a large amount of deprivation. At almost any hour in the day crowds are gathered about the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville, where the workmen are already engaged in clearing away the débris, and thousands of eyes follow their movements intently from morning until night. The new Government has resolved to commence the unfinished work of Baron Haussmann in order to have everything ready for the employment of the poor during the coming Winter. The Boulevard Saint Germain will be completed, the Avenue de l'Opéra will be carried out, and the Boulevard Haussmann pushed through to the Rue Rossini, if not to the main boulevard beyond. No money is required for this work, that is, no immediate payments have to be made, for an English company has offered to take the contract on very favorable terms. This will leave the city the free use of its funds during the coming season, and M. Ferdinand Duval, Prefect of the Seine, will continue the policy and the plans of his predecessor, Baron Haussmann.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Prince Napoleon is still here, but leaves soon. He made a rapid trip to England the other day. The members of society of note are rapidly leaving for the country just as Americans are beginning to pour into the city. But the resident Americans are also preparing for Summer trips, and the receptions of the season are nearly over. Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins have given their last, and the *fête champêtre* of Dr. Preterre, the American dentist, at his residence in Passy, will probably close the season for us. So far as I can hear, very few are going to Vienna.

STORMS IN THE WEST.

CHURCHES, HOUSES, FACTORIES, AND CROPS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The storms of the past few days have done great damage to property of various kinds in this and adjoining States. In Springfield, Mo., night before last, the woolen mill of M. K. Smith was demolished, and a large stock of wool and manufactured goods destroyed. The storehouse of E. L. Kraft was also ruined, and several buildings were blown from their foundations and greatly injured. The Methodist church at Otterville, Mo., was totally destroyed, and several houses were badly damaged. The growing crops are severely injured in many localities, and the wheat, particularly that in shock, has been much damaged. In some places, it is said, not more than half the crop will be saved.

TOPEKA, Kansas, July 3.—Eureka, Greenwood County, was visited by a severe wind and hail storm on Monday morning. The Methodist church was destroyed, and several other buildings were seriously damaged. Great damage was also done to the harvested and growing crops in that part of the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 3.—Another terrific storm occurred here this afternoon, doing very considerable damage to new buildings. The damage done to the Indiana Exposition building by the tornado of Thursday has been fully repaired.

PENNSYLVANIA WAR CLAIM AGENT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has reversed the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County in the case of the Commonwealth against George O. Evans, involving commissions for the collection of the State war claims, and ordered a *venire facias de novo*. Judge Sharswood, in announcing the decision, said that Evans was bound by law to make prompt report of his collections, and even if requested verbally by Gov. Geary to omit making such report, as alleged by the defendant, the Governor had no authority to release the State agent from his official duty or the conditions of his bond.

SUIT TO RECOVER TAXES PAID.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 3.—The Hanibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company has instituted a suit in the Court of Common Pleas, of Hanibal, against Charles P. Haywood, Collector of Internal Revenue, for $50,000 paid to him as taxes on interest and dividends of the bonds of the company, from Jan. 1, 1870, to April, 1871. The company claim that this sum was collected unlawfully, and made application to the proper departments at Washington to have the amount refunded, which was refused, and now bring suit against the collector to test the validity of the assessment. The case will be transferred to the United States District Court of this city, and tried during the September term.

BEER PROSECUTIONS.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 3.—In the Municipal Court, this morning, twenty-four sellers of "Schenk" and hop-beer were arraigned. Ten sellers were fined $170 each, four the costs on four complaints; nine $60 each, and two sets of costs, and the rest $10 and single costs. The sellers who had the heaviest fines were held in the sum of $800. They all appealed.

WASHINGTON.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT—THE NATIONAL BANKS—THE WINNEBAGO INDIANS—LAST YEAR'S SURPLUS.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—At the Centennial Park ceremonies in Philadelphia to-morrow there will be at least three, perhaps four, members of the Cabinet present. The President, owing to the recent death of his father, will not participate, but he will be represented by Secretary Robeson. Secretary Belknap and Attorney General Williams left to-day for Philadelphia. The most important feature of the ceremonies will probably be a proclamation by the President notifying the world of the approaching exhibition, and inviting all nations to participate. This will give the exhibition an international character at once.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President will return direct to Long Branch from Kentucky, and will not be in Washington probably before the last of next week or the first of the week following. He will receive a visit from Secretary Belknap at Long Branch.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Controller of the Currency has been unable to make his statement concerning the condition of the national banks under the last call, owing to the neglect of two of the largest banks in New-York City to forward their statements. The Controller to-day telegraphed those banks to forward their statements forthwith.

REMOVAL OF THE WINNEBAGOES ORDERED.

An order has been prepared in the Interior Department directing the speedy removal of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin to the reservation designated for them in the Indian Territory. These Indians number about 1,000, and are all that are left of a once powerful tribe. An appropriation was made for their removal by the last Congress, they having become a burden to the State. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will attend the council soon to be held, and in person proclaim the order. The Indians have remonstrated against removal, and troops will be used, if necessary, to enforce the act.

FRANKING DOCUMENTS.

The books of all but two Senators, which were to be sent to their constituents before the expiration of the franking privilege, were dispatched under frank. The two Senators who failed to use the privilege were absent in Europe. J. R. French, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, has remained constantly at the Capitol attending to the orders of Senators as they were received. The report from the House is quite different. While all the officers of the folding-room did their duty, the quotas of about one-half of the Representatives remain in the vaults. The fault is with the members themselves. Those whose quotas remain here did not consider the matter of sufficient importance to give the proper officials the necessary orders for forwarding the books.

GROUNDLESS FAULT-FINDING.

The statement has been made in the Democratic papers that the estimated amount of surplus revenue for the last fiscal year was intentionally exaggerated, and that the expenditures were intentionally underestimated. The truth is that the estimates were and are correct, so far as any action of the Treasury is concerned. The estimates were made upon the assumption that appropriations then upon the books of the Treasury, available to June 30, 1873, were not to be inordinately increased. The figures show that these estimates were correct, but Congress, by a Deficiency bill, took out $11,000,000, and, in addition to this sum, $4,000,000 of the appropriations for public buildings and other purposes were made immediately available in the last fiscal year, when, under ordinary circumstances, they would not have been available until the present fiscal year. This excess of $4,000,000 will make a corresponding reduction in the expenditures of the present fiscal year. Deducting this sum of $15,000,000 the estimates remain substantially as they were made by the Treasury. The estimates of the Treasury are always based upon the assumption that the laws affecting the revenue in force at the time the estimates are made will not be materially changed.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHANGES OF ASSIGNMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of ordnance have been made: Capt. W. A. Rexford, ordnance store-keeper, is relieved from duty at the Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama, and ordered to the Benecia Arsenal, California; First Lieut. George D. Ramsay, Jr., is relieved from duty at the the Charleston Arsenal, South Carolina, and ordered to the Springfield Armory, Massachusetts. Major Davis Taylor, Pay-master United States Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Military Division of the Pacific for duty. Assistant Surgeon D. N. Bertolette has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va. Lieut. John C. Soley is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Wabash, European fleet Eighteen recruits have been ordered to Fort Niagara, New-York, for assignment to Company B, Third Artillery.

COMMANDER GREER AND COMMANDER BRAINE.

Assuming the genuineness of recently published extracts from a letter of Commander Greer, of the Tigress, in reference to what his conduct will be regarding the Polaris, and his declaration not to be interfered with by Commander Braine, naval officers here express surprise that he should have written such a letter, as he bears a high reputation for seamanship and for caution in the expression of his sentiments. Besides, they are the more astonished at the temper of the letter, as the general character of Commander Braine affords no ground for the assumption that he could undertake to interfere with the command of Commander Greer, who is in full charge of the expedition in search of the Polaris, while Commander Braine is dispatched to make inquiries respecting that vessel on the Arctic coast. The two expeditions are distinct, as are the instructions of the respective commanders.

FOREIGN INVESTORS AND THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Advices lately received from a gentleman connected with the European Syndicate are to the effect that bonds of thirteen different railroad companies in this country have been discredited in Europe on account of non-payment of the July installment of interest. This has already had a beneficial effect upon the sale of Government securities abroad, as heretofore investments have been made in railroad bonds, upon the advice of foreign bankers, who recommended them in preference to United States securities, as they bore a higher rate of interest and yielded more profit to those negotiating the sale. In consequence of this failure to pay the interest on the railroad bonds, the confidence in them has been shaken, and the foreign capitalists who have money to invest now look to Government securities as the safest investment, although they pay a smaller rate of interest.

GEN. HOWARD'S CASE.

The opinion of the Attorney General in the case of Gen. Howard was not completed to-day, and will not be sent to the War Department until Monday, as the Attorney General will not return from Philadelphia before noon Saturday. Secretary Belknap, before leaving to-day, directed that General Vincent take charge of the opinion and not allow its premature disclosure.

GOVERNMENT FREIGHT ON THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

The California Central Pacific Railroad Company having refused to deliver Government freight at San Francisco without prepayment of charges accruing on the railroad west of Omaha, the Attorney General decides that this act is a violation of law, and that suit will be brought against the company for the recovery of freight without payment of such charges.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day: Gaugers—John L. Cluley, Second District of Missouri; W. A. Albright, Fifth North Carolina; G. J. Stanwood, First Minnesota; Andrew L. Bush, Tenth Massachusetts. Store-keepers—John Cropgrove, Thirteenth Pennsylvania; Samuel C. Barnett, Fifth North Carolina.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE REBELLION IN GUATEMALA—HONDURAS IN THE HANDS OF FILIBUSTERS.

PANAMA, June 24.—From Guatemala it is learned that Gen. Godoy has attacked another force of rebels of 500 men, and defeated them, at a place called Cuesta de Guayabda.

Gen. Barrios, now President of Guatemala, issued a proclamation offering amnesty to all rebels who would surrender before the 26th of May last. Those caught afterward would be shot. Enrique Palacios, the same who purchased the General Sherman, at Aspinwall, the other day, evidently has many partisans in Guatemala, but they are dissatified that he has not done something toward revolutionizing the country. The Republic, except the eastern departments, was in favor of the Government. The threatened invasion by Palacios was looked on as Quixotic.

Many Guatemalans had gone to the Vienna Exhibition. The Budget of the Republic of Salvador for 1873 was $1,019,857 40.

The imports through the Custom-house of La Libertad for two quarters ending May 31 last, amounted to $31,099 40, and the exports to $401,202.

Telegraphs are now being spread over the Republic, and doing much good.

The railroad from the Capital to the port was going on successfully.

Although rumors have been circulated abroad detrimental to the good name of Costa Rica, they may be deemed premature. The railroad still progresses, and the Government and people desire to stand wel in the eyes of the world for industry and honesty of purpose. The country has, no doubt, increased in wealth within the last few years. The income from various sources amounted to $337,707 13, and the expenditures to $237,839, leaving a balance in favor of the Treasury of nearly $100,000.

News has been received from Honduras, by way of Jamaica, that the filibustering steamer General Sherman had landed her revolutionary party, headed by E. Palacios, at Utila Honduras. The Government of Honduras has been overthrown by them and a new one installed.

Palacios and followers were marching on Gautemala, and if they succeed in entering that territory (two or three days' march) they are almost certain to overthrow the existing government of President Barrios and re-establish that of the Jesuit or Church Party.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Boston Brokers' Board has adjourned till Monday.

The Chicago Board of Trade adjourned, yesterday, until Monday next.

The customs receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, were $188,000,000.

The maximum temperature in Washington yesterday was 101° in the shade.

George H. Williams was convicted of stealing letters from the Post-office in Boston, yesterday.

Independence Day occurring on Friday, many principal business houses of Boston will close their stores until Monday.

Alexander Clokie was struck by lightning and instantly killed in Troy, N. Y., yesterday afternoon.

Allen Davis, of Edgewater, N. J., fell from a window in the Market-street Ferry-house, Philadelphia, yesterday, and was drowned.

Meinrad Kamarar, aged nine years, was drowned in the Thames River, at Norwich, Conn., yesterday afternoon, while bathing.

Business at the Attorney General's Office in Washington has been suspended until Monday next, and leave of absence granted the clerks until that day.

The Post-office Department has approved the Way-mail bill prepared by Postmaster Chauncey J. Filley, of St. Louis, for the use of baggage men on postal routes.

The Anderson School of Natural History on Penikese Island, Buzzard's Bay, will be opened July 8. Prof. Agassiz will deliver the opening address.

Yesterday morning, in Manchester, N. H., Thomas Grogan, aged thirteen years, accidentally shot himself with a pistol, causing death in a few moments.

An indignation meeting was held in Williamsport, Penn., on Wednesday night, to protest against the sale of the Water Company stock to private individuals without competition.

On Wednesday night, in Syracuse, N. Y., Dewilt Comstock, thirty-six years old, killed his wife, Eliza, aged forty-two, by breaking her skull with a cobble-stone. He was jealous and drunk.

An ore-train came in collision with a construction-train on the Hudson branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad, between Claverack and Mellenville, yesterday, injuring six persons, one fatally.

A stylish-looking man, calling himself S. S. Rader, is in custody in Portland, Me., accused of forging checks to the amount of $400. He has letters from well-known New-York and Boston merchants.

Mr. Samuel Watson, of Leicester, Mass., died yesterday morning in the ninety-second year of his age. He was the pioneer of woolen manufacturing in that town, and among the earliest manufacturers in this country, having commenced in 1814.

William Todd, aged seventeen years, robbed the money drawer of his employers, Messrs. Woodville & Norman, auctioneers, in Baltimore, of $1,700, on Tuesday. He was arrested next day, and all but $43 of the money was recovered.

The funeral of Ex-Mayor Prentiss, of Bangor, Me., who fell dead on Tuesday night, took place yesterday afternoon. An immense concourse of neighbors and citizens assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory.

The shipments of Texas cattle east from Wichita, Ellsworth, and other points in Kansas, have commenced. There are 60,000 head at Wichita, and 150,000 head on the way to that point from Texas.

Dr. Victory Hobbs, aged thirty years, a practicing physician and surgeon in North Hampton, N. H., committed suicide, on Wednesday, by taking poison. He had acted strangely for several days, and at times appeared very melancholy.

A colored man named Edward Brown was convicted, in the Criminal Court in Washington, yesterday, of passing a $20 counterfeit bill on the Merchants' National Bank of New-York, and was sentenced to five years in the Albany Penitentiary.

The balances at the Treasury yesterday were, currency, $9,355,334; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $31,980,000; coin, $78,261,300, including in coin certificates, $39,648,300; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

Mr. W. C. Moore, with the British mail from London, of the 21st of June, arrived in Washington for the first time over the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad and Pennsylvania Air Line, from New-York, in advance of the line bringing the United States mails.

George A. Buskirk, President of the First National Bank in Bloomington, Ind., shot and mortally wounded Aaron Rose, a bar-keeper in that town, last evening. Rose had been notified by Judge Samuel Buskirk not to let George have whisky. Rose refused to give the whisky, which refusal caused the shooting.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

ITALY.

ANOTHER SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE NORTH OF VENICE — THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS — COUNT DE CAMBRAY-DIGNY SENT FOR.

FLORENCE, July 3.—A dispatch from Belluno, thirty-seven miles north of Venice, says shocks of earthquake were felt in that city and the adjacent country this morning.

A volcano near Farra, a town ten miles from Belluno, which had been quiet for some time, commenced an eruption, and the water of a lake in the vicinity boiled.

FLORENCE, July 3—Evening.—The report that the earthquake in the north-western section of Italy this morning caused the eruption of a volcano near Farra, is contradicted.

ROME, July 3.—The crisis in the Ministry continues. Minghetta has failed to form a cabinet and the King has summoned Count de Cambray-Digny to undertake the task.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AMERICANS IN LONDON TO CELEBRATE THE FOURTH BY A DINNER.

LONDON, July 3.—The American residents of London will celebrate the anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the United States by a dinner at the Langham Hotel to-morrow.

The London *Hour* of this morning, in an editorial, commends the Patent Right law of the United States.

A grand banquet was given, last evening, at the Trinity House, to the Czarewitch, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh.

AUSTRIA.

THE EMPEROR TO VISIT ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, July 3.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the London *Post* says the Emperor of Austria will visit the Czar at St. Petersburg in the month of December next.

FRANCE.

RUMOR OF A DUEL TO BE FOUGHT BY CASSAGNAC AND RANC.

PARIS, July 3.—It is stated that a duel is about to take place between M. Paul de Cassagnac and M. Ranc.

SPAIN.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE IRRECONCILABLES FROM THE CORTES.

MADRID, July 3.—In consequence of the passage of the bill abolishing Constitutional guarantees, the irreconcilable deputies have withdrawn from the Cortes, which action has served to restore quiet in Madrid.

Detachments of troops are, however, posted at various points throughout the city, and the utmost precautions have been taken by the authorities for the suppression of disturbances.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

MADRID, July 3.—The draft of the new constitution was submitted to the Cortes to-day by the committee which was appointed to draw up the measure. It provides that the President of the Republic must have been born on Spanish territory and be twenty-five years of age. The country is divided into cantons like the Swiss Republic. The Assembly of each canton is to elect four Senators, and the Deputies are to be chosen by universal suffrage. Cuba and Porto Rico are to be assimilated with the cantons of Spain. The Central Power is authorized to suspend constitutional guarantees and order levies for troops without first consulting the authorities of the cantons.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 4—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen over the lower lake region and the Middle and Eastern States. It has slightly fallen, but is still highest in the Southern States. The low barometer in the North-west now extends into Canada. The temperature is somewhat lower after having been higher during the day in the Middle Atlantic States than on Wednesday. Clear weather now prevails in the Southern States and in the upper lake region. Local rains have been reported from the lower lake region and the Middle States, and have occurred during the day in New-England and the Ohio Valley. South and south-westerly winds prevail over the entire country east of the Mississippi.

PROBABILITIES.

On Friday for the Gulf States, falling barometer, higher temperature, generally clear weather, but with local rains on the immediate coast; for the South Atlantic States south-easterly winds, increasing cloudiness and higher temperature; for the Middle States, lower lake region, and New-England, south-westerly winds, with clear weather, followed very generally by numerous local storms; for the Ohio Valley, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and somewhat lower temperature; for the upper lakes and North-west, south-easterly and south-westerly winds, higher temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather.

CITY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 80°; 6 A. M., 78½°; 9 A. M., 81°; 12 M., 89°; 3 P. M., 95°; 6 P. M., 88°; 9 P. M., 83°; 12 M., 79½°. Average temperature yesterday, 82½°.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Hamilton Woolen Mill, owned by Peter Sheppard and Israel Williams, at Hamilton, Ohio, was burned at 2 o'clock yesterday morning; loss, $60,000; insurance, in the Amazon and Enterprise Companies, $25,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by lightning. Three firemen were injured, one fatally, by the falling of the roof during the fire.

The grist-mill of C. H. Townsend, at Highland Mills, Orange County, was burned yesterday morning with its contents. Loss from $10,000 to $15,000; partially covered by insurance. The fire was caused by fire-works.

A fire at the United States Arsenal at Watervliet, yesterday afternoon, destroyed a warehouse and four sheds filled with lumber. The loss is estimated at $40,000. The fire was caused by lightning, which struck the warehouse during a thunder-storm.

John H. Babcock & Co.'s sash factory, at Westerly, R. I., with the stock, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss, $8,000; insurance $6,000.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 3.—The Senate to-day passed resolutions condemning the Back-pay bill of Congress, and commending the Senators or Representatives in Congress for this State for opposing it. The Senate rejected the bill providing for a Constitutional Convention, 7 yeas to 14 nays. The same body passed a bill giving the appointment of Railroad Commissioner to the Governor instead of the Legislature. Both Houses have adjourned to Monday next.

THE FISHERIES.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 3.—The steamer Falmouth arrived from Portland this afternoon. She was detained outside the harbor since last evening by fog. The fishery portion of the Washington Treaty, which went into effect on Tuesday, has given an impetus to the fishing trade. Several vessels have commenced "boarding" fish for American ports.

NEWPORT.

A LITTLE MORE LIFE APPARENT—AMUSEMENTS AND YACHTING.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Monday, June 30, 1873.

There is a very slight improvement in the prospects of the season, even in the last twenty-four hours. A few more of the cottages have thrown open their windows and doors for an airing, preparatory to the assured advent of the families intending to occupy them. Carpets and matting are on the lawns, and are being beaten, morning, noon, and night by emulative "pussons of color," who, by the way, are as numerous as any other people here. Their peculiarly chuckling laughter rings out upon the clear air on every hand, and their presence is a fair indication of the class to which Newport frequenters belong, for wherever there are many colored servants in the Eastern States there are sure to be many wealthy citizens. The hotels are looking up a trifle in business, and the improvement is more marked at the Ocean House, perhaps, than in any other. The most of the transient custom seems to fall to its share, and a few additional rooms have been engaged by persons in Boston, Providence, New-York, and some of the principal cities of the West. It is a noticeable fact that the major portion of the guests now here and known to be coming are from the Quaker City. The prospect of quiet, the certain absence of turf gamesters and noisy people in general is a great inducement to the Friends. There is no race-course, and gambling is not fashionable—that is, publicly accredited as a somewhat legitimate pastime for men of means. A good deal goes on, nevertheless, and the Prince of Darkness has his special emissaries in Newport as well as at Long Branch, in more subtle guise, as they assume virtues they do not possess. Sin and silver are inseparable where the latter is plenty. There is no music, even the bands from the fort do not play in Touro Park yet. Next week they will begin on Tuesday evening, and continue every succeeding week for the season on Tuesdays and Fridays. At present the same old lounging-places are used, for want of something better, to pass away the weary hours that must intervene between to-day and the brightly-painted future to be ushered in by the 5th of July.

Staid and proper people, no doubt, will blush for us when they hear that in lieu of better employment many of the young ladies, accompanied by their *preux chevaliers*, stroll, evening after evening, from their aristocratic Summer-houses to the Old Colony Dock, just to see the Fall River boat come up the bay and touch there with her motley freight of wayfarers to New-York. She brings with her a gleam of excitement and a flutter of bustle, short-lived, it is true, as she stays only ten minutes to take in those who may be bound to Gotham, but enough to flavor the monotony pervading this pleasant place. The crash of the band, the laughter and badinage of the young couples from the City, who invariably "go down to the boat," the thought that on her might be somebody whom they know, and the pleasant, if brief, novelty of the whole affair, as the same steamer does not come up every evening, renders the indulgence one of relief, and helps to quicken the slowly-throbbing pulses of the disappointed few who are "doing Newport."

Yachting exists but in the name. There are two vessels at anchor in these waters—The Viking and another, name unknown, as she is just coming to her moorings. There are a great number of cat-rigged boats "to let," at the reasonable rate of $1 an hour. Reasonable, I say, because they are capable of accommodating ten or fifteen persons each, and are very seaworthy. Yesterday a gentleman went down to the shore to hire a little vessel for a while, and came upon a pier over which hung a sign, "Sail-boats to let by the day or hour. Apply to Capt. Burkinshaw." He applied at the door to which the huge finger on the board pointed, and was met by a barefooted lad in a straw hat, checked shirt, and pantaloons, suspended from his left shoulder by means of a strip of canvas, buttoned one end in front and the other obliquely across his back.

"This is the boat-house, little man?" said the visitor.

"Yes, Sir."

"I want a boat."

"Step right along here," quoth the youth, waving toward the pier to which the crafts' painters were fastened.

"Yes; but hadn't you better tell Capt. Burkinshaw, and get him to send a man with us to take care of the boat?"

"I'll go myself."

"You will?" said the gentleman, looking in some surprise at the four-foot-sixer who was about to act as ancient mariner to him.

"Ay, why not? I guess I know how, seein' as *I* am Capt. Burkinshaw." And he backed his statement by removing his hat and pulling therefrom a canvas package, from which he drew a card bearing the same inscription as the signboard, and thrust it under the nose of his somewhat astonished interlocutor. "Oh! *You* are Capt. Burkinshaw," said the latter. "Ah, hum, yes. Well, I don't know that I want a boat now," said he, thoughtfully. But after a deal of persuasion the gentleman and your correspondent, who was anxious to see what was going on at the Torpedo Station, ventured on board the little bark with the little skipper, and danced out on the rippling waters with a fair, free wind, past Ida Lewis' house, and at the point of the Fort took a bird's-eye view of Newport. It was a pleasant sight, with its houses rising above each other in tiers, as they are on the hillside, and the pretty white church steeple windows glinted in the sunlight, and the flags and burgees fluttered from mastheads before hotels and villas. Away before the breeze to "Beaver Tail Light," off which the Nina was busy at her work of experimental destruction, our pretty craft, the Sarah, gamboled, and through our glasses we thought we could observe active preparations of some sort going on aboard the war vessel. We fully expected to be there in good time to witness the explosion, when lo! just as we got within a quarter of a mile of her a vast sheet of white spray arose from the sea, and hid everything, vessel and all, for a minute. The veil melted away, and Capt. Burkinshaw exclaimed: "The schooner's gone up and we're too late for the fun." That was true; the torpedo had been tried and we were found wanting. Therefore, we "'bout ship," as our diminutive commander called it, and steered for home zig-zag, or by "tacks," to be more nautical. There is no symptom of the prevalence of a yachting mania here.

After dinner, which may be called about 5 o'clock in Newport, the avenue and Ocean Drive were very well covered by a right smart sprinkling of private equipages. But the roads were wretchedly dusty. The Mayor, in whose buggy, behind an excellent roadster I followed in the festive train, was showing me "the ropes," as he styled it, and attending to his duties at the same time. He was inspecting the highways and observing whether the water-cart man was sprinkling the thoroughfare according to his contract. The worthy official knew everybody, and everybody knew him. Hats were touched and raised to him, and dignified nods of recognition were given him on every hand. He beguiled the hours from 5 to 8 with entertaining and useful anecdotes of personages whose places we passed from time to time. We watched the sea lash the shore from the foot of Bellevue-avenue, and were almost blinded by the dust of the way called "Ocean Drive." The wind was high, and whirled clouds of fine sand about our heads in savage glee. The watering man was anathematized by the Mayor, and condemned as a would-be sinecurist of the whilom New-York officials' type. Speaking of officials, as *Dundreary* says, the Mayor gave me a brief outline of his tilt for office before his election, which may be instructive and amusing. "You see," said he substantially, "I didn't want to be Mayor, because I thought I should not be efficient enough for the place. But they would nominate me, although I kept telling them that I was no ornamental man, and could not make pretty speeches or cut a dash at public receptions. So they stuck to me, and ran me. By and by, (it was near the close of the season then,) Miss Charlotte Cushman became one of my strongest supporters, and she canvassed her friends, wrote letters to her acquaintances, and talked to the gentlemen in her earnest way, and I firmly believe helped more than any one else in the place to defeat Mr. Fay, my opponent. Well, I'm here now, and I keep the boys at their work as I would if they were working in my store instead of for the city. You see I look upon myself as the public's steward, and want to be able to turn in a good account of my affairs when my time expires."

The dullness of this place has a little toning since the Gray-Hecksher duel occurred in Canada. At first there were grave whispers about the whole scandalous matter, and comments were suppressed through fear of the powerful family to which the parties belonged. Most of the Newport folk are trades-people, and as such dependent on the wealthy and their friends for patronage. The Travers, Grays, and Heckshers have a large circle of friends here, who might be inclined to punish impertinent stricture on the part of any townsman with a serious loss—their Summer custom. Therefore little was said aloud by any of them. But independent society of upright people rendered a verdict so scathing as not to be misconstrued. It was a pity, said they, that either man escaped. There is no sympathy evinced for any of the parties concerned, except the lady's father, Mr. Travers, who has a beautiful villa here. In time to come, it is determinedly stated by the influential men of the place, care will be taken to render Newport an undesirable residence for such warm-blooded people.

Many individuals of that class, yclept "the codfish aristocracy," came here within the last few days. But they won't stay. Indeed, all of them left except one curiosity, who wears evening dress at the *table d'hôte* dinner, and goes out promenading Bellevue-avenue in it afterward. Cleanliness and white linen are certainly commendable, but there is a time, you know, when too much starch and glossy broadcloth look ridiculous. This individual is very much annoyed because the colored man who waits on him at meals does not wear gloves. And yet it is rumored that he began life as a rag-picker in New-York, and during the war made a pile of money, when cotton for the manufacture of paper was scarce. He leaves for more congenial quarters to-night, to the infinite delight of a Kentucky farmer, who could buy and sell him in hard cash, yet wears no shirt-collar at dinner.

Before closing I would remark that the hotel-keepers here and at Narragansett Pier are very jealous of each other. The Newporters affect to look down on the others, who, nevertheless, rumor says, are doing a capital business this season.

THE LAST REVOLUTION IN HONDURAS

From an Occasional Correspondent.

TRUXILLO, Honduras, via BATABANO, Cuba, Thursday, June 12, 1873.

The Government of Honduras is in the hands of President Arras, who overthrew Medina about a year ago, the latter being now in prison in the interior, kept in a filthy dungeon, and said to be tortured gradually to death. His friends, however, have not been idle, although beaten last year, and have united with other parties in Guatemala, also opposed to their present Government. Thus united, the two parties have bought and fitted out the steamer General Sherman for the purpose of overthrowing the existing Governments of Guatemala and Honduras. This much for explanation. The General Sherman left Aspinwall about the 22d of May, and proceeded to Belize, where some recruits were ready to join her. She had no chance to embark them, however, being watched by the English authorities, who wish to observe a strict neutrality. She accordingly left for the Island of Utilla, belonging to the Republic of Honduras, and took possession of it. There a good many friends of the movement were waiting, among them Gen. Palacios, the candidate for the next Presidency of Guatemala, who took charge of the expedition. After organizing and arming the forces, the General Sherman steamed to Ruatan Island, and took possession of it without resistance. More recruits were obtained here, and on Sunday, June 8, the steamer stood across for Truxillo, the most important port of Honduras. As soon as sighted in the town, it was expected an attack would be made, as information had reached there of her movements. Before the steamer could be fully made out there was a regular stampede of the people for the mountains. The commander of the town, however, mustered all the forces he could, and loaded the guns of the fort to repel any attack. The steamer stood in for the land about six miles westward of the town, evidently for the purpose of landing troops. Several large canoes were now dispatched by the Commander of Truxillo to ascertain the name and intentions of the steamer; all the canoes got alongside but none returned. The steamer stood off shore again and gradually hauled into the bay, the authorities being still in doubt as to whether the steamer was the Sherman or not. They now arranged with the Captain of the American schooner, E. E. Rackett, to get under weigh, and to endeavor to find out the name of the steamer and what she wanted. The schooner stood out and ran alongside, and ascertained that the steamer was actually the Sherman, and full of troops and guns ready for action. On being hailed the Rackett sailed around her, and being requested to carry a flag of truce back to Truxillo, was hove to, and in a few moments was boarded by two officers and four privates, all well-armed and equipped. The Rackett returned to Truxillo, the bearer of the first communication from the revolutionary forces under Gen. Palacios, who demanded nothing less than the surrender of the town, giving them two hours to decide, asking also that, in case of the refusal of his demands, that the women and children should be removed to a place of safety, as he would attack the place immediately. This dispatch set the whole town in an uproar. The commander took counsel with the foreign consuls and finally agreed to surrender, but asked time until the next day. While this answer was being conveyed to the schooner Major Turcios, (second in command,) objecting to a surrender, pointed the guns and commenced to fire at the steamer, although she was more than six miles distant. The consequence of this was that he came near sinking the Rackett, she lying directly in the range of the guns. Major Turcios next started out with about eighty men to a point abreast of the steamer, in order to fight them; but darkness coming on, he returned to the port, virtually the commander of Truxillo. At daylight next day (June 9) communications were again opened by Gen. Palacios, giving the commander of Truxillo until 10 A. M. to evacuate the town. Accordingly, the Major and his men, with all their arms, left at 9:30, retiring to the mountains. At 11, the revolutionary forces entered the town, shouting vivas for the United Republics of Guatemala and Honduras, and President Medina. A force of about 100 men took possession of the place, carrying with them a mitrailleuse—the first ever seen in this part of the world. They next hoisted the flags of Guatemala and Honduras jointly, and the new Government was proclaimed. About sunset, and without the least warning, Major Turcios returned with about sixty men (promising them that if successful he would give them the town to plunder) and immediately attacked the sentries of the revolutionists; but it proved a disastrous affair for him, as by 9 o'clock his entire force was either killed or ran back to the mountains. The mitrailleuse and Enfield rifles were too much for them. Major Turcios lost twenty-two men killed, six wounded, and three prisoners, while his opponents had only one man wounded.

Everything is now quiet, but we do not know at what moment a large force from the interior may come to attack. The town will stand a poor chance in such a case, as Gen. Palacios has not force enough to fight a large body outside of the fortifications, and the unfortunate inhabitants would have everything evil to expect. The troops of Gen. Palacios behaved well and were kept in good order, and the people would be well satisfied to have them stay if their former friends would only keep away. It is to be regretted that United States men of war do not occasionally visit the ports of this Republic to protect American interests and citizens, as their presence is very much needed.

THE ARREST OF CONTROLLER GREEN.

On inquiry at the Finance Department, yesterday, in regard to the arrest of Controller Green, it was ascertained that the suit on which the arrest had been made was one commenced about a year ago by J. W. McGowan, an attaché of the old Board of Supervisors, under a merely verbal appointment of Wm. M. Tweed and Joseph B. Young. McGowan claimed $500 salary, and the Controller resisted the claim on the ground of the illegality of the claimant's appointment. The case was carried into the courts. The Judge of the Supreme Court, before whom the case was tried, decided in favor of the Controller; but on appeal to the General Term the decision was reversed. Of this decision neither the Corporation Counsel nor the Controller were notified. As regards the serving of the writ of attachment, it is stated in the Finance Department that the outer doors of the office were not closed till nearly 6 o'clock, on account of the heat; but that up to that time no Sheriff's officer, so far as was known to any employe in the office, made his appearance. Persons calling to see the Controller were informed that he was at the Mayor's Office, where he remained till late in the afternoon. When Mr. Green was arrested the Sheriff's officer executing the attachment refused to take a check, and Mr. Green was compelled to get the money at the Brevoort House, the proprietor of which immediately furnished it on learning the circumstances of the case. Mr. Green expressed himself to the effect that the arrest was made in a manner which exhibited much petty malice.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COMING TRANSIT OF VENUS.

From the London Spectator.

Our readers will learn with interest, we believe, that at the recent visitation of the Royal Observatory, it was proposed by Prof. Adams, (co-discoverer with Leverrier of distant Neptune,) and carried by a unanimous vote of the Board of Visitors, that the Government be requested to provide the means of organizing parties of observers in the Antarctic Ocean, to select suitable localities for observing the transit of Venus in 1874, by Halley's method. As an appeal has also been addressed by Mr. Proctor, at the suggestion of "a distinguished European astronomer"—Prof. Adams, we may safely conclude—inviting Transatlantic men of science to take part in similar expeditions, we believe that the public may now look forward with confidence to the provision of such arrangements for observing the transit as the requirements of the case seem to demand. "That it is perfectly in the power of this country and America," Mr. Proctor remarks, in the concluding words of this appeal, "to insure the requisite number of Southern observations, I am satisfied. There is, it is true, no time for delay. Energy and skill will be wanted, but they have never been looked for in vain in such circumstances. The expeditions which would have to be made would be no pleasure-parties, nor would they be free from difficulties and dangers sufficient to tax the courage even of British and American seamen But these very considerations encourage the students of science in both countries to believe that the required effort will be made. That it should be made, if failure is to be averted, does not seem to me open to the slightest question." This was written before the news was announced that the strong influence of the Royal Observatory would be employed to advance the necessary preparations. Now that this is known, we can have very little doubt that everything will be done which the case requires.

It had already been made known that Russia, America, and Germany would occupy no less than sixteen Northern stations for employing Halley's method. If corresponding provision is made in the Southern hemisphere, as we may now reasonably hope, this famous method will be employed more effectively than ever before, or than it can be again employed until the year 2012. Astronomy, however, will by no means be the only science which will gain by the proposed explorations. Probably, indeed, the information obtained respecting the physical geography of the Antarctic regions will be more interesting to the general public than the improved determination of the sun's distance, which will assuredly be effected, if weather and other circumstances are favorable. It must not be forgotten, however, that the measurement of the sun's distance has a most important bearing on astronomical relations. It is not merely that our ideas as to the scale of the universe depend entirely on this fundamental estimate, but that the actual power of our sun to supply light and heat is, in fact, measurable only by the measurement of his distance. All the wonderful solar phenomena of which we have lately heard so much—those phenomena which indicate the amazing activity of our sun, the storms of cyclonic fire which rage over his enormous surface, the volcanic outbursts which from far below that surface propel matter even to beyond the earth's great distance from him—all these operations are more or less stupendous as he is at a greater or less distance from us. For the further away he is, the greater must be his real size, and the greater, therefore, the scale of all the processes observed to be taking place upon and around him. The philosophical interest, therefore, of the observations and measurements to be made during the approaching transit could hardly be surpassed. It is well to remember, moreover, that although the measurements of the sun's distance can scarcely be said to have any recognized practical value, (at present, for it is far from certain that none will one day accrue,) the work to be done in mastering this noble problem will lead directly and indirectly to results of considerable real utility. The case is widely different from the surprising scheme which lately agitated the Astronomical Society, (but was most fortunately rejected by that body,) according to which new Government observatories were to be erected, and presumably a new Astronomer-Royal was to be appointed, to make solar observations with the hope of learning thence how to predict the weather! There is nothing chimerical in the anticipation that results of practical importance will be obtained from the proposed expeditions to the Southern Seas. The expression of such anticipations cannot be regarded as an attempt to secure Government aid to science on false pretenses, since they are based on a long experience. As the Astronomer-Royal remarked nine years ago, when advocating Antarctic expeditions for a similar purpose, "there could be no difficulty in combining with the astronomical questions other inquiries of geography, geology, hydrography, magnetism, meteorology, natural history, or any other subject for which the localities are suitable." It would be contrary to all former experience if results of great practical utility failed to follow from such researches.

Now that the matter is likely to be taken thoroughly in hand, we trust that all who have influence to advance schemes will exert themselves loyally, and to their utmost, in the interests of science. In particular, we must not have any disputes as to the utterly unimportant question whether the present desirable state of things results from this circumstance or that, or is due to the labors of this or that student of science. We cannot too earnestly deprecate, for instance, the tone which has already been assumed by a scientific contemporary, which gravely assures the public (as if the public could care about such a matter!) that "in coming to their decision" the Greenwich Board of visitors "was in no degree influenced or assisted by certain discussions which have taken place on the subject out of doors;" that "their decision would have been just the same, whether these discussions had or had not taken place;" and "that it is in fact only a realization of an old proposal by the Astronomer-Royal himself;" and so forth. Such considerations are altogether unworthy of science. Their tone is suggestive rather of some petty squabble in a village school, than of a discussion among mathematicians and astronomers. We trust those who took part in "certain discussions," (to use our contemporary's words,) will not be tempted, by the opportunity thus afforded them, to descend into an arena which they should regard as unworthy of them. It would, of course, be easy to show that those discussions were really required, and to quote certain very positive refusals in high quarters to entertain the scheme now advocated. Moreover, we ourselves, having described in former numbers how the "old proposal" referred to by our contemporary related to the Transit of 1882, not that of 1874, and was abandoned immediately after "certain discussions," in which the objections to that scheme were unmistakably indicated, should scarcely be open to blame, if we supported our statements by quoting certain passages in which that proposal was urged and the present scheme mistakenly described as impracticable. But though this, as a mere justification of our accuracy, would be altogether proper, and might even become a necessity if erroneous statements were too often repeated elsewhere, we prefer to take upon ourselves a pleasanter task. We would mention, then, as in strong contrast with that pettiness of tone to which we have referred, the generous way in which on all public occasions the Astronomer-Royal has referred to Mr. Proctor's researches, even when opposing his conclusions. Speaking, last March, of the Antarctic expeditions proposed in our own columns and elsewhere, "as based entirely upon investigations by Mr. R. A. Proctor published in the *Monthly Notices* of the Astronomical Society for 1869," he prefaced his objections to the proposed plans by the award of warm commendation to Mr. Proctor's papers. Elsewhere, also, he has been equally generous. It is true that a man so eminent as Sir George Airey can afford to be generous. His name stands so high in science, and is based on so long and admirable a series of labors and researches, that he cannot be affected by such admissions, save to his credit, even though they relate to work in which views different from his own have been advocated. Still it is well to note the circumstance, and it is particularly gratifying to be able to say that such generosity is characteristic of our really eminent men of science. We may even say that at the present day this is the feature which chiefly distinguishes true science from what may be called Brummagem science—that spurious science, all show and tinsel, whose great end and aim are self-interest and self-glorification.

A BIT OF ROMANCE.

Mr. R. M. Boatwright, of St. Louis, has lately received intelligence that his brother Alexander, whom he supposed to have been killed twenty-six years ago, during the Mexican war, is alive and well, he being a resident of Goliad County, Texas. The story is thus told by the St. Louis *Democrat*:

"In 1846, Mr. Boatwright, while on a visit to Southern Illinois, where he formerly resided, took the war fever and joined Capt. Coffey's company of volunteer infantry, bound for the seat of war in Mexico. At the battle of Vera Cruz he was severely wounded in the shoulder, and not being able to bear removal, was placed in the house of a Mexican lady, near the battle-field. As he did not rejoin his company, and was not heard of at the close of the war, he was placed on the list of the dead, and his land-warrant issued to his father, who erected a monument to his memory in the family burying-ground, in Franklin County. Boatwright, however, did not die. He was tenderly nursed by a dark-eyed señorita, a daughter of the lady at whose house he was left, and when, after many months of suffering, he was restored to health and his wound healed, he found himself a captive to the charms of his beautiful nurse, and he married her and settled in Vera Cruz. His letters to his relatives having miscarried, and some one informing him that his family had removed from Franklin County, he ceased writing to them. In 1849 he went to California, and afterward settled in Texas. Several years after the close of the war the family in Franklin County heard rumors that Alexander was still living, and agents were sent to California and to Mexico, but failed to learn any tidings of him, and he was given up for lost. A short time ago Mr. R. M. Boatwright happened to see a letter written by his brother to an old friend in Franklin County, and recognizing the name, was rejoiced to find that the brother who was mourned as dead for twenty-six years, was still living."

ARMY AND NAVY.

THE NIPSIC AND SHAWMUT FROM KEY WEST—COURT-MARTIAL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 1.—The United States steamer Nipsic, Commander R. L. Phythian, and the Shawmut, Commander H. L. Howison, arrived in the Roads yesterday, from Key West, and are anchored off the fort. These vessels have been stationed in the West Indies for over two years, and are ordered North for a cruise during the heat of Summer, and to give their officers and men an opportunity to recuperate and visit their friends. The Nipsic has been ordered to proceed to New-York, and will sail as soon as she takes in a supply of coal. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, R. L. Phythian; Lieutenant Commander, A. G. Caldwell; Lieutenants, Samuel Belden and C. H. Judd; Masters, A. P. Osborn and A. M. Thackery; Pay-master, J. Q. Barton; First Assistant Engineer, A. S. Green; Second Assistant Engineer, M. H. Lamder; pay clerk, G. W. Salter.

The Shawmut is expecting to go to Boston or Portsmouth to spend the Summer. She is officered as follows: Commander, H. L. Howison, Lieutenants, W. A. Morgan and A. B. H. Lillie; Master, W. W. Kimball; Ensigns, J. H. Moore and J. W. Grayden; Assistant Surgeon, E. H. Ware; Pay-master, Joseph Foster; First Assistant Engineer, C. M. L. Maccarty; Second Assistant Engineer. C. W. Foss; Captain's clerk, G. W. Smith; pay clerk, R. B. Maloney.

A general court-martial has been commenced here for the trial of some prisoners, non-commissioned officers and privates, for desertion and other offenses, under Special Orders No. 120, Head-quarters Department of the East. The detail for the court is as follows:

President, Lieut. Col. Joseph Roberts, Fourth Artillery; Capt. Samuel S. Elder, First Artillery; Capt. Samuel N. Benjamin, Second Artillery; First Lieuts. John McGilvray, Second Artillery; Charles F. Humphrey, Fourth Artillery; Crosby P. Miller, Fourth Artillery; S. Allen Day, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieuts. John Pope, Jr., First Artillery; C. O. Howard, Second Artillery; Henry A. Reed, Second Artillery; Wm. R. Quinan, Fourth Artillery, and Rollin R. Ives, Fifth Artillery. First Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin is detailed as Judge Advocate.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE POLICE JUSTICES—THE RING YET IN TACT—YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, President Vance in the chair. Owing to the early hour fixed for the session, very few politicians were present in the gallery, and it was found necessary to send the Sergeant at Arms to search for absent members. He was unsuccessful, but the board had a quorum before 10:30 o'clock. It was generally believed that the Mayor's nominations for police justiceships would be called up, and that the opposing Aldermen would be compelled to confirm or reject them, but the friends of the Mayor counted heads before the meeting, and ascertained that they were in a minority. After the minutes of the previous session were read and approved, Alderman Morris offered a resolution, directing the Commissioner of Public Works to examine the condition of the sidewalks on Fourth-avenue north of Forty-second-street, with a view to have the obstructions which now impede travel on that thoroughfare speedily removed by the Fourth-avenue Improvement Company.

Alderman McCafferty moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Law. He wanted to know if the people had any rights which the railroad companies were bound to respect. It would be well, he said, to see if the General Railroad law gave the companies the right to monopolize streets and sidewalks.

Alderman Morris said he was satisfied, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Law.

Alderman Monheimer then offered the following:

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor and the several heads of departments be requested to furnish this board a statement of the names and residences of all the clerks, assistants, subordinates, and employes of their respective departments, and of the salaries or compensation paid to such clerks, assistants, subordinates, and employes respectively; and that his Honor the Mayor be further requested to inform the board by what authority the expenses for clerks and subordinates to aid him in the discharge of his official duties exceed the sum of $20,000, as designated in the twenty-fourth section of the new charter as the maximum to be paid for such expenses.

This resolution originated in a desire of several Aldermen to ascertain if men from some of the suburban counties of this State were appointed to positions in the departments, and it was passed by a majority vote.

Alderman Morris here moved that the Mayor's nominations of Messrs. Streeter and Ackert for police justiceships be taken from the table. The motion caused some excitement, but the opposing Aldermen were prepared for it.

Alderman Monheimer called for the yeas and nays on the question, and Alderman Morris hoped that some action would be taken on the names.

The resolution was then put and lost by a vote of 8 to 5—Aldermen Monheimer, Koch, Kehr, Reilly, Flanagan, Van Schaick, Lysaght, and McCafferty voting in the negative.

Aldermen Morris then moved to take from the table the other nominations for police justiceships.

Alderman Monheimer objected. He said that if they took action on the nominations at all, the charter compelled them to do so in the order in which they were sent. They had refused to take up the two first names and they could not act upon the remainder.

Alderman Morris—The charter don't forbid us from taking a paper from the table.

Alderman Monheimer called for the yeas and nays on the motion, and it was lost by a vote of 8 to 8, the eight Aldermen voting together as before. The result seemed to give great satisfaction to the Aldermanic combination.

The Committee on Public Works of the board presented a report, reciting that they had inspected the building and premises known as Bellevue Hospital, and that the statements made in regard to their unhealthy condition were erroneous. The report added that very few, if any, similar institutions in this country, if in any other, would compare with Bellevue Hospital in respect to the care of its inmates, its cleanliness, freedom from noise or dust, salubrity of location, and exemption from hospital gangrene and infectious diseases. The report was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

A resolution was offered stating that the four Inspectors of Weights and Measures, recently appointed, were collecting fees from citizens without making an examination of weights and measures in use according to the standard, and requesting the public not to pay them in future. The resolution was referred.

A communication was received from the Mayor, announcing the programme of the National Guard for the celebration to-day, after which the board transacted some routine business, and adjourned to next Monday.

INTERVIEW WITH THE MAYOR.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Aldermen a reporter of THE TIMES had a brief interview with Mayor Havemeyer in relation to the refusal of the board to take up his nominations for police justiceships. The reporter asked:

"Do you intend, Mr. Mayor, to send in a new list of names?"

"Certainly not," was the reply. "I shall take no action whatever, until the Aldermen report or approve the list I have sent."

Reporter—Some of the Aldermen seem to think that you should send them the names of the indorsers of your candidates.

The Mayor—I shall never do that. The Aldermen have no business with the gentlemen who have recommended the candidates. I have made the nominations on my own responsibility, and the Aldermen have nothing to do with the selections. I have done my duty. Let the Aldermen exercise their best judgment, as I have mine, and act accordingly. What objections have they to the candidates?

This question was put to the Register. He replied, that one of the City Fathers held that the Aldermen were a body of City officials, and that they could not take action on the Mayor's nominations for police justiceships, because police justices are designated by the Supreme Court as County officers.

The Mayor said there might be some legal difficulty in the way; but he thought that that report emanated from the present police justices, who were anxious to retain their places.

This ended the interview.

GIFT TO PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Lewis Audenreid, a merchant of Philadelphia, has placed in the hands of two trustees, the sum of $100,000 in well-secured seven per cent. first mortgage bonds, directing that the interest be turned over to any hospital or hospitals in that city, whether connected with a medical college or not, that may be designated by his friend, Dr. Wm. Forbes, in whom he has implicit confidence. He has also instructed the trustees to turn the principal of the trust over to the authorities of any chartered hospital or hospitals that Dr. Forbes may designate in writing at any time during his life or in his will after his death. The interest of this trust is to be used in the maintenance of beds to be named in memory of Mr. Audenreid's mother and sister.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

TRINITY.

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED YESTERDAY.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 3.—The Commencement exercises of Trinity College took place to-day. The following honorary degrees were confirmed: Doctor of Divinity, Rev. David B. Knickerbocker, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Doctor of Laws, Rev. Wm. C. Mead, of Norwalk, Conn., and John C. Draper, Professors of Chemistry in New-York University; Doctor of Music, Nathan Bouton, of Troy, N. Y. The degree of A. B. was conferred upon a graduating class of about twenty. L. W. Richardson, of Geneva, N. Y., graduated *cum honore* in all the classics, English and scientific departments, and is *optimus*.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

PRIZE RHETORICAL EXHIBITION—ADELPHIC UNION—SHALL WOMEN BE ADMITTED TO WILLIAMS?—COMMENCEMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Wednesday, July 2, 1873.

Yesterday, at the meeting of the Alumni, Vice President Dewey in the chair, there was a lively and exhaustive debate of the question of the co-education of the sexes. The cause of the debate was a resolution offered by Prof. John Bascom, worded as follows;

Resolved, That the Alumni of this college express their wish to the trustees that this institution should be opened at the earliest convenient period, to both sexes, under such regulations and safeguards as shall seem to them wise.

The debate was opened by Prof. Bascom, who merely stated the resolution, and offered a few arguments of an abstract nature, evidently expecting to speak again upon the subject during the course of the meeting. In this, however, he was disappointed.

Hon. E. C. Benedict thought that the movement was revolutionary, and would lower the college. He was very completely answered by Hon. Martin I. Townsend, in an eloquent and impressive manner.

Hon. J. White spoke of what Massachusetts was doing already for female education, the establishment of Smith College at Northampton, and the prospect of a new one in Boston.

Mr. Corwin said that in this matter they should proceed practically, and not be deceived by any sympathy they might feel for female education of itself.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., spoke against the resolution, and was thoroughly answered by David Dudley Field, Esq., who gave a fifteen minutes' summary of the debate. Mr. Field, during the course of his summary, bore testimony to the high capabilities of women to be educated, as evinced at the Vassar Commencement, which he had recently attended.

The question being called for, it was decided in the negative by a vote of 20 to 49.

This decision against a resolution as mildly drawn as above shows conclusively that Williams is strongly against the admission of women, at least as long as the college remains under the present administration.

Dr. Ormiston was elected honorary member of the Alumni. The income of the college last year was $95,100. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Francis H. Dewey; Vice President, Chas. A. Davison; Secretary, N. H. Griffin; Executive Committee, Calvin Durfee, A. L. Perry, G. B. Kellogg, Arthur Robinson, and H. L. Sabin.

The following graduates have died since the publication of the necrological list: Dr. John Kellogg, '25; Horace F. Clark, '33; Rev. Samuel H. Darling, '36; J. H. Ferris, '37; Samuel Burnham, '55; Geo. S. Budd, '67.

An exhibition of this society was given Monday evening. The principal feature of the literary exercises was the debate between representatives from the two literary societies in college, on the question:

Resolved, That the study of the natural sciences does *not* tend toward skepticism.

Affirmative by P. M. Snyder; negative by John M. Olin. The speaking, on the whole, was excellent.

The Class Day exercises went off smoothly and, in one or two cases, brilliantly. The poem was especially fine. The following was the order of exercises: Oration, "The Relation of the Individual to Human Progress," S. H. Woodbridge, Poem, "Force," C. May; Ivy Oration, E. A. Day; Ivy Song, written by A. P. Hitchcock; Library Oration, J. P. Worden; Address to the lower classes, W. F. Place; Class History, C. W. Calhoun.

On the evening of Class Day the prize rhetorical exhibition took place at the Congregational Church. The speakers were ten in number, five from the Sophomore and five from the Junior Class. The orations were well written and unusually well delivered, the speaking of the juniors being better than that of the under classmen, however. The orators and their subjects were as follows: Sophomores—"Stability in Mediocrity," Chas. B. Bullard, Lee, Mass.; "The Pride of Pericles," J. Howard Corwin, Jamestown, N. Y.; "Occasions or Men," Isaac Polhemus, Newark, N. J.; "Wasted Beauty," Fred. A. Rollo, Stephentown, N. Y.; "The Isles of the Blest," J. Tomlinson, Roadstown, N. J. Juniors—"Wheel and Piston," Harlan H. Ballard, Williamstown, Mass.; "Politics as a Profession," Wm. F. Day, Elizabeth, N. J.; "National Pride and National Duty," Chas. B. Hubbell, Troy, N. Y.; "Knowledge the Fruit of Action," Chas. H. Watson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Mind Wrecks," Wm. B. Wood, Gilbertsville, N. Y.

The prizes were awarded as follows: General prize, Chas. H. Watson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; first sophomore prize, C. B. Bullard, Lee, Mass.; second sophomore prize, J. Howard Corwin, Jamestown, N. Y.; first junior prize, Harlan H. Ballard, Williamstown, Mass.; second junior prize, Chas. B. Hubbell, Troy, N. Y. After the exhibition there was a promenade concert at Goodrich Hall, which was well attended and a success in every way.

Commencement Day dawned bright and clear, and rain having fallen the previous night, nothing was left to be desired in the way of weather. The Salutatory was delivered by E. A. Birge, Troy, N. Y.; dissertation, "Shadows and Realities," by M. C. G. Wittes, Morristown, N. J.; dissertation, "Disadvantages of Living Writers," by H. K. Armstrong, Penn Yan, N. Y.; philosophical oration, "Climbers," by P. M. Snyder, Watertown, N. Y.; oration, "The Literary Societies," by T. W. Saunders, West Hallock, Ill.; dissertation, "Philosophy and Religion," by E. A. Day, Elizabeth, N. J.; dissertation, "Study of the English Language," by E. B. Taylor, Oneida, N. Y.; philosophical oration, "Luther," by H. T. Scholl, West Milton, N. Y.; oration, "The Student of the Period," by W. F. Place, Alfred Centre, N. Y.; dissertation, "Beyond the Alps Lies Italy," by S. P. Thayer, North Adams, Mass.; dissertation, "Peace by Victory," by E. M. Clarke, Milton, N. Y.; philosophical oration, "Immortality of Thought," by Chas. May, Lee, Mass.; oration, "The Waldenses in Italy," by M. S. Wardner, West Hallock, Ill.; oration, "The Harmony of Truth," by C. B. Wheeler, Auburn, N. Y.; philosophical oration, "Purpose," by R. M. Chamberlain, Le Roy, N. Y.; philosophical oration, "Is the Culture of the Intellect our only Need?" by John M. Olin, Belleville, Ohio; oration, "Oratory *vs.* Journalism," by J. P. Worden, Phelps, N. Y.; valedictory oration, "Relation of Culture to the Masses," F. M. Olds, Auburn, N. Y. The convention of the Sigma Phi Fraternity was held in the afternoon at the Congregational Church—orator, Dr. W. R. Dimmock; poet, G. W. Remick; President, Chas. A. Davison. The President's reception in the evening closed the exercises of the seventy-ninth Commencement at Williams.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TROY, Saturday, June 28, 1873.

The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute has just graduated a class of twenty-one civil engineers. The year has been unusually prosperous. The Institute opened with 175 students last year, and has now a larger number already admitted for the next class than ever before entered at this time of year It is designed to celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of the Institute next year at the time of Commencement. The Associate Alumni are already making preparations for it.

A series of lectures on the law of contracts, before the graduating class, has been added to the course of instruction during the past year. The President, Hon. James Forsyth, in his address to the graduating class, after giving a historical sketch of the origin of the institute and paying a most deserved tribute to the memory of its founder, Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and to the friends of the school who had cherished it in its day of small things, gave a very satisfactory statement of its present condition financially and in all other respects, and concluded by saying:

"Whatever shall be the future of technical education in this country, whether or not great universities shall eat up or disperse the technical schools of the country—it will always be remembered to the honor of the founder of this school, and to the fame of this institution, that Stephen Van Rensselaer had the wisdom and forecast to anticipate the demands of the country for the scientific and practical training of our young men, and the liberality and munificence to establish the 'Rensselaer School;' and to the honor of this City, that it gratefully received at the hands of its founder, and cherished this beginning of technical schools, which has always held the advance as the pioneer in technical education on this side of the Atlantic, and is now, as its present success testifies, *the* institution of its kind, the only real purely technical school of the whole country. It stands alone, self-sustaining."

The next term begins on the 17th of September.

ST. AGNES' ACADEMY FESTIVITIES.

The distribution of prizes to the proficient scholars of the St. Agnes' Academy of Our Lady of Mercy took place yesterday afternoon, in the large hall of the academy, Eighty-first-street, near Madison-avenue. The hall, which seats 400 persons, was filled with invited guests, and the platform was arranged in the form of a beautiful garden alcove. In front of the platform was a chair for Archbishop McCloskey, who was to distribute the prizes. The exercises began with a piano march performed by Prof. A. J. Davis, during which the children entered the hall in procession. They then sang the opening chorus, "Come, 'tis the festal hour," after which the Archbishop presented the gold medals of honor, and crowned with laurel those children who had gained merit during the year. Miss Mary Dwyer received the gold medal for deportment and proficiency in study, and Miss M. J. Stafford the gold medal for deportment. The following scholars were crowned for merit and deportment: Misses Annie Geraty, Jennie Brophy, Agnes Sheehan, Maggie Cusick, Agnes Smythe, Lizzie Dent, Lizzie Shandley, Josie Geraty, Teresa Smythe, Kitty Birdsall, Emily Bolger, Mamie Courney, Maggie Brennan, Fannie Lawrence, Maggie Murphy, Henrietta Geraty, Louisa Beringer, Emma Birdsall, Sallie Martinot, Jennie Delany, Ida Geraty, Agnes Geraty, and Ada Geraty. After this ceremony, Miss M. Dwyer, M. Cusick, E. Mestri, M. Flynn, S. Martinot, L. Dent, K. Birdsall, and K. Doyle performed the "Vienne Gallop" on four pianos. The operatta of "La Mendiante" was next given by Misses M. T. Flynn, Ada Geraty, S. Martinot, L. Beringer, and E. Mestri. "Martha de Flotow" (H. Alberti's arrangement) followed next, and the children sang the chorus of "Happy Dreams of Home," during which the minor prizes were distributed by the Archbishop. The children were next engaged in the operatta of "The Fairy's Gift," Miss Kitty Birdsall being the Queen of the Fairies. A grand polonaise brilliante on four pianos was then rendered by Misses M. Dwyer, F. Horan, J. Brophy, A. Sheehan, M. Cusick, E. Fogerty, A. O'Connor, and S. Martinot, after which Balfe's "Meeting of the Waters" was sung by six scholars. Miss Mary Dwyer and Prof. Davis then performed a concerto, composed by Auguste Cockel, with brilliant effect. The premiums for history, geography, astronomy, philosophy, arithmetic, algebra, French, grammar, vocal and instrumental music, were then distributed, followed by the epilogue and the chorus "Farewell, Farewell." The proceedings closed with a triumphal march by Prof. Davis, and the audience dispersed.

BASE-BALL.

A FINE CONTEST BETWEEN THE MUTUAL AND WASHINGTON CLUBS.

The oppressive heat of yesterday prevented a great many people from going to the Union Grounds to witness the third game of the series between the Mutual and Washington Clubs. There were, however, over 400 persons present. The visitors went first to bat, but failed to score. The Mutuals, however, were in better luck, a single base hit by Higham and a two-baser by Start giving them an earned run. The first two Washingtonians who went to bat in the second inning were put out by Matthews, Start, and Hicks, after which the third one took his first base on called balls. From first he attempted to steal to second, but a beautiful throw by Hicks to Higham ended his career. Hicks took first base on called balls in this inning, and was sent to third by Gedney's hit to right field, but Bielaski handled the ball well, and threw it sharply over to third, where Hicks was captured. The inning closed without a run. In the third inning Hicks was struck in the face with a sharp foul tip from Warren's bat, and as his eye was considerably bruised he retired from the field, Higham going behind, Nelson to second base, and Martin to right field. After this change the Washingtonians got in a run off a dropped fly by Gedney in left field and a passed ball by Higham. In the next three innings they were disposed of in one-two-three order, Hatfield, Higham, and Holdsworth playing in most brilliant style. A three-base hit by Matthews in the fifth inning led to the "Mutes" scoring another earned run, and the sixth inning having passed off without any further alteration of the figures and the rain coming down heavily in the seventh, caused the game to be ended, with the figures 2 to 1 in favor of New-York. The following is the score:

WASHINGTON.	R.	1B.	P.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.	A.
Glenn, 1st b	0	1	8	0	Eggler, c. f.	0	0	1	0
Hines, l. f.	0	0	0	0	Higham, 2d b	1	1	3	2
Donnelly, s. s.	0	0	0	4	Hatfield, 3d b	0	0	1	2
Thomas, 2d b	0	0	2	0	Start, 1st b	0	1	7	0
Snyder, c.	0	0	1	0	Nelson, r. f.	0	0	0	1
Holly, c. f.	0	0	1	3	Hicks, c.	0	0	3	1
Bielaski, r. f.	0	0	3	1	Matthews, p.	1	1	0	4
Sterns, p.	1	0	0	0	Gedney, l. f.	0	1	1	0
Warren, 3d b	0	0	2	2	Holdsworth, s. s.	0	0	1	1
Total	1	1	18	10	Total	2	4	18	11

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Mutual	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Runs earned—Mutual, 2.
Umpire—Mr. Chapman, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes.
First bases by errors—Washington, 1 time; Mutual, 2 times.

NOTES.

The Mutuals and Atlantics play on the Union Grounds, this afternoon, the first game of their championship series. From present indications there will be one of the largest assemblages of the season out to witness the match. During the progress of the game telegraphic accounts of each inning of the Boston-Resolute match in Boston, the Baltimore-White-Stocking match in Baltimore, and the Athletic-Washington game in Philadelphia will be received and bulletined on the grounds. Pools will also be sold on all these contests.

THE STATE ASSESSORS.

The Albany *Journal* gives the following statement of the dates at which Messrs. Fowler, Briggs Hadley, State assessors, may be expected at the points named while making their promised thorough visitation of the State, and careful review of the rates of assessment in the several counties, with a view to a more perfect equalization of taxes than at present exists:

July.	August.
7th—Lockport.	1st—Poughkeepsie.
8th—Buffalo.	4th—Schenectady.
9th—Maysville.	5th—Ballston Spa.
10th—Hinsdale.	6th—Fonda, A. M.
11th—Belmont.	6th—Johnstown, P. M.
14th—Penn Yan.	7th—Herkimer.
15th—Bath.	8th—Utica.
16th—Geneseo.	9th—Syracuse.
17th—Batavia.	11th—Kingston.
18th—Rochester.	12th—Goshen.
19th—Albion.	13th—Monticello.
21st—Oswego.	14th—Delhi.
22d—Watertown.	15th—Cooperstown.
23d—Canton.	18th—Lyons.
24th—Malone.	19th—Waterloo.
25th—Plattsburg.	20th—Auburn.
26th—Port Henry.	21st—Cazenovia.
28th—Sandy Hill.	22d—Martinsburg.
29th—Troy.	23d—Albany.
30th—Hudson.	25th—Schoharie.
31st—Catskill.	

WAGNER AGAIN.

It is a curiously simple story that Wagner, the Isles of Shoals murderer, tells of his escape from the jail in Alfred, Me., and his subsequent wanderings. The Portland *Press* bluntly asks if he is an idiot, thereby doing him great injustice. In his story, as given by the Portsmouth *Chronicle*, he says:

"I lay in the road Saturday night; did not dare to go into the bushes, as I was afraid of wild animals. I came near getting run over by a team. I went through Rochester village at 9 in the evening. Several persons spoke to me, but none looked suspicious. Went by day and night, and had no fear of being taken. I tried to milk a cow, but she would not stand. I ate what a farmer gave me, and turned to leave. Looking behind I saw the farmer and three men following me. I walked very slowly for I was tired. They came up to me and said prisoners had escaped from Alfred, and asked if I was one. I said nothing. They then raised a pole to strike me. I said 'Don't strike me; if you do you'll be sorry. If you be hard up and want a few dollars you can take me. I am Wagner from Alfred Jail.' They were all frightened. I made no resistance. Then they got brave and came up. Took off my coat and told them to bring it. They did. There had collected about twenty-five farmers. They were all scared. They took me to the village and gave me plenty to eat, and kept me in a little wooden house over Sunday. Had a good ride this morning. I only went away to exercise my limbs. I did not know as I could use them after being confined so long, and had trouble in doing so. I also wanted to see the pretty girls whom I flirted with at the trial. I like pretty girls. They like me. I did not see many. I should have come back Tuesday or Wednesday and got in the same as I got out. I was tired and wanted a little vacation. I am satisfied for the present. People don't think I'm a murderer; if they did they would not treat me so kindly. They know I am innocent. I like Bennett; he has treated me well. I hate Sheriff Warren. He has used me bad. When Tanner and friends caught me they said they did not care for the $500 reward, and that I ought to have it, but I think they fooled me. I would like to pay the counsel. If Mr. Bennett would let me go out for an hour a day I would like it. I would not run away. I did not run away. I did not wish to."

GENERAL NOTES.

Perhaps the most notable celebration of to-day will be that at Portsmouth, N. H.

The whipping-post is still a legal mode of punishment for certain crimes in Florida.

The consumption of cigars has more than doubled in Boston during the past five years.

The statue of Ethan Allen at Burlington, Vt., is to be unveiled to-day. Gen. Phil. Sheridan is expected to be present.

The Philadelphia *Press* is trying to make it hot for William J. Ovens, one of that city's Republican candidates for the Legislature.

A Wisconsin Sheriff, having two burglars in charge, one day last week, took a brief nap in a depot. When he awoke he found himself companionless.

As the firemen in San Francisco are compelled to remain at their engine-houses to-day, the local underwriters have made up a fund of $400 to furnish them with Fourth of July dinners.

The Richmond *State Journal* says that Judge Underwood's letter favoring the nomination of Henry A. Wise for Governor embodies the convictions of very many citizens of Virginia.

Pittsburg, Penn., has recently received a large quantity of lead five-cent pieces, and is naturally very indignant at the contemptible meanness of the makers and passers of such base small coins.

A stranger recently appeared at Dundee, Wis., and commenced suits for all the land the village stands on. The villagers do not believe any longer in attracting visitors from the East.

Potatoes are said to have sold in Douglas County, Minnesota, last week for two cents a bushel. Further particulars are desirable, especially in connection with the reports of the ravages of the potato bug.

The catch of salmon in Oregon this season is very large, and all the fisheries are employing large numbers of men. One Portland man will send away 28,000 cases before the close of the season, which will be about the 1st of August.

A St. Louis paper says that all that once stamped Jeff. Davis' features as those of a man of great intellect and strong will has disappeared, and to the casual observer of to-day he might pass for a retired physician or a superannuated lawyer.

It is said that that shirt which was produced in court at Wagner's trial for murder in Maine, and from which his counsel expected to make so much when they showed that the wrist-bands were half an inch too small for him, was one that he had stolen from a former shipmate.

An Eastern paper publishes the prediction of "a prominent politician" that at the next session of Congress there will be a majority, without the votes of Massachusetts members, for the reduction of the naval stations to four, to be located at Portsmouth, N. H., Philadelphia, Mare Island, Cal., and Norfolk.

The Democratic advocates of what is known as the Allen County movement in Ohio are represented to be determined to hold their convention on the 30th and to nominate a State ticket; and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* plaintively asks, "Are we to have a split?" The Democratic papers of the State very generally oppose the movement.

Dr. Lou-ci-tat, of San Francisco, who was arrested for permitting sixty Chinamen to sleep in one room in a building owned by him, has been acquitted. The testimony for the defense showed that he permitted the Chinamen to sleep in the room out of charity, as they had no means, and that he gave instructions that no more than nine should be admitted.

While "Miss Rosa" was being lifted by a rope to the trapeze, during a circus performance in San Francisco, on the evening of the 24th ult., the rope broke and she fell twenty feet. The netting had not been raised, and the girl struck with great force on the ground, receiving serious injuries. She was quickly carried from the ring. The accident caused great excitement in the audience, but the performance went on.

A little girl in New-Orleans has won, after a patient labor of three months, a prize of a silk dress, by successfully accomplishing the feat of multiplying nine by nine and eighty-one by eighty-one, and so on, using each succeeding product as its own multiplier, until the operation was performed nine times. The prize has been offered for several years, but never before earned. It is said the work comprises 262 numeral compounds and 90,000 figures, and the whole covers four or five square yards of paper.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has declined the invitation to be present at the Commencement of the University of California. In his letter he writes: "I waited till the last moment to see if something would turn up to send me. But I am clearly settled now that the journey and the address are impracticable. The month of July begins my rest, which this year I specially need. To go overland during the heat of the year; to go into the work of speaking and preaching in California, as I could not help doing—all promises to the contrary, notwithstanding—would not be wise, and would hardly bring me home reinvigorated. And so, though I should be glad to make a silent visit to the great State of the coast, I must defer it to some later period."

NEWSPAPER IMPROVEMENTS.

The corner-stone of the new building for the *Evening Transcript*, at the junction of Washington and Milk streets, Boston, was laid on Monday. Beneath it were placed copies of the paper of back dates, showing its successive enlargements during the past forty-three years. Other newspapers were also placed in the box.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, an evening Republican paper, has recently been enlarged and given a new and neater dress, and promises to publish a quarto sheet at least three times a week. It is a flourishing journal and merits its prosperity.

The Ithaca daily *Journal*, owned and edited by Hon. John H. Selkreg, was enlarged on the 1st inst. This is the second time that the *Journal* has been enlarged within the year of its publication, and it announces that its subscription-list has reached nearly double what it dared to hope for by the end of its first year.

The Portsmouth *Chronicle*, one of the most thoroughgoing Republican papers in New-Hampshire, was enlarged on the 1st inst., and given an entire new dress. The *Chronicle* is notable for the attention it gives to local news, and it is now the largest daily paper published in the Granite State. Its weekly edition, known as the *New-Hampshire Gazette*, and the oldest paper in the country, has also been enlarged.

NOVEL READING.

Mr. William F. Poole, Librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati, has recently submitted his annual report. The library now contains 59,695 volumes, an increase of 10,059 during the past year. The number of volumes taken out for home reading during the year was 239,487, against 190,880 the year previous. For six consecutive weeks, from Feb. 3 to March 8, the average daily circulation was more than 1,000 volumes. The classification of the circulation during the year Mr. Poole gives as follows: History and biography, 6.4; voyages and travels, 1.9; science and arts, 1.5; poetry and the drama, 1.7; German and French literature, 11.2; English prose fiction and juveniles, 73.8; miscellaneous, 2.5.

Of the persons who have drawn books, 55.6 per cent. have been males, and 44.4 per cent. females; of the fiction and juveniles taken out, 50.6 per cent. have been taken by males, and 49.4 per cent. by females, showing that the latter take out a larger proportion of novels and juveniles than the former. On this point Mr. Poole thus speaks: "Nothing seems more like an accident than the selection of books from a well-furnished public library; yet there is a hidden law which determines that selection, as fixed as the law which determines year by year the average temperature of our climate. Statistics show that the taste for reading in one community is the same as that of every other community in similar social conditions. Statistics here, in New-England, and in Old England, show, in the main, the same results. About three-quarters of the selections will be prose, fiction, and juveniles. If a library should report a much lower rate than this, the necessary inference would be that the library was not well furnished in this department, that there was some restriction on the use of these books, or that the statistics were not accurately kept. In the Lower Hall, or popular circulating department of the Boston Public Library, seventy-six per cent. of the circulation, the last published report of that library shows, was prose fiction and juveniles. As I stated in my last report, I am not disposed to mourn over or to apologize for these facts. In the personal experience of all who attain to literary culture there is a time when they read novels, and perhaps too many novels. In passing through this stage of their mental development, which usually lasts but for a short period, they acquire a habit of reading and a facility of thought and expression which is of great benefit to them in their later studies. With many persons the alternative is not whether they will read fiction or something better, but whether they will read fiction or nothing. As a rule people read books of a higher intellectual and moral standard than their own, and hence are benefited by reading. Novels of an immoral tendency, or even of an equivocal character, are excluded from our collection."

THE DEATH PENALTY.

SHARKEY'S CASE.

A NEW TRIAL DENIED—THE PRISONER TO BE EXECUTED IN AUGUST.

Recorder Hackett sat in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and rendered his decision denying the motion for a new trial in the case of William J. Sharkey, convicted of the murder of Robert S. Dunn, on the 1st of September, 1872. The court-room was a good deal less crowded than on any of the previous days on which the prisoner was brought up, the usual crowd of the lovers of sensations not having ascertained positively whether the prisoner would be sentenced or not. Sharkey was brought from the Tombs before 10 o'clock, and occupied his time until the entrance of the Recorder in chatting gaily with the court officers. He did not appear to feel his position in the least, and stated that he expected to be sentenced, but looked upon the event as a purely formal transaction. The prisoner stated that, no matter what the decision of the Recorder might be, he did not look upon it as final, as the points raised in his behalf on the motion before the Court, were so strong that in the opinion of his counsel and other eminent legal authorities, the higher Courts were certain, on considering them, to grant a new trial. At 10:15 the Recorder, accompanied by Sheriff Brennan, entered court, and a few minutes after District Attorney Phelps, accompanied by Assistant District Attorneys Russell, Rollins, Lyons, and Allen, made his appearance. None of Sharkey's counsel were in attendance, and messengers were dispatched to their respective offices to say that the Court was waiting. After half an hour's delay, Mr. Brooke appeared, and stated that Mr. Beach was absent from the City.

The prisoner was then ordered to the bar, and was brought in, accompanied by his three brothers. He looked quite unconcerned at first, but became intensely interested when the Recorder commenced the reading of his decision, and during its progress kept his eyes riveted on the speaker. The decision of Recorder Hackett is substantially as follows:

The Court of Appeals ruled in the Lanigan case (39 N. Y., 39) that I erred in substantially denying on my minutes a motion for a new trial without hearing argument, I have therefore avoided any possible error in this behalf by considering fully the views of counsel on this motion. Upon the title-page of the volume of United States Circuit Court Reports, by Hon. John F. Dillon, (a most eminent jurist,) appears the following motto, credited to Lord Chancellor Brougham: "With an enlightened Bar and an intelligent people, the mere authority of the Bench will cease to have any weight at all if it be unaccompanied with argument and explanation." Following this excellent motto, I file the following reasons for denying the motion for a new trial both on alleged irregularity and merits: My first impressions were in favor of refusing to consider the affidavit of the jurors upon alleged irregularity. However, for prudence toward the people and justice to the prisoner, I have read them. They do not, however, purport to show irregularity, but only to explain why three jurors joined in the recommendation to mercy.

THE RECOMMENDATION TO MERCY.

This recommendation was not and cannot be made a legal part of the verdict. The latter can only be "guilty" or "not guilty." Even had the jurors presented affidavits explanatory of the technical verdict of guilty, I am of opinion it would become the duty of a judge not to award weight to them. "Such practice," said the great Mansfield, "would open each juror to great temptation, and would unsettle every verdict in which there could be found upon the jury a man who could be induced to throw discredit on their common deliberations. I may here remark that I cannot conceive where error could be in declining to hear from the jurors reasons in behalf of the recommendation. If it is not correct practice to allow them to explain their verdict, it certainly cannot be error to refuse to hear their reasons for reporting to the Court private requests of a human but not legal character. So much for alleged irregularity; now as respects merits.

THE VERDICT ON THE MERITS.

The Court of Appeals have decided that this Court may set aside a verdict on the merits. But the question, therefore, is considered by the light of this paragraph in 1 Bishop, on Criminal Procedure, section 849. "It is not easy to see how a judge, having it legally in his power to set aside a verdict, can sentence a defendant to imprisonment or to death, when for any reason which presents itself judicially to his understanding, his judgment refuses to concur with the jury in the conclusion of guilt." In Sharkey's case, my reviewing judgment concurs with the jury. I have reread all the testimony, all the requests of the counsel, and my charge, in the spirit with which, under the statute of 1855, both the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals must necessarily review hereafter. Upon this statute the head-note of People vs. Jeremiah O'Brien, 36 N. Y., 276, reads: "Chap. 337 of the laws of 1855 was passed for the advantage of the accused, that a new trial might be awarded when substantial justice required it, even though the record disclosed no error." It is said there was error in taking away from the jury the question, "Did Sharkey kill Dunn at all?" True, I remarked that the killing was admitted by the counsel, as the stenographer's notes show, and the admission is not against a constitutional right. (Ex Cancemi.) The prisoner's distinguished counsel puts upon his brief that "in felonies the prisoner has no power to admit anything." I am not furnished with any case in support of this proposition, and all the elementary books and decisions go the other way. The rules of evidence, and the practice in civil and criminal cases, concerning admissions are the same. The charge to the jury shows this sentence: "If you find that the Robert Dunn named in the indictment be dead, and died in consequence of a pistol-shot fired by the hand of the prisoner, then your inquiries will be, 'Is he amenable to legal punishment; and, if so, what is the legal character of his act of killing?'" &c. Again: "If you entertain any doubt as to the killing, you should acquit." Thus the question of the killing was technically left to the jury. Yet, apart from the admission of counsel, the testimony is uncontradicted that Sharkey said, after the shot from the pistol in his hand, "Bob, I did not mean to do that," and by another witness, "Bob, I did not mean to shoot you;" also, that Sharkey admitted, when he surrendered himself, that he had shot Dunn. The remaining assignment of errors are: First, strong and prejudicing comments and expressions of opinion; second, erroneous instructions respecting reasonable doubt; third, erroneous instructions upon the meaning of the words "premeditated design;" fourth, erroneous instructions about intoxication. During the trial and summing up conflicts regarding the evidence were between respective counsel. Perhaps the interested and interesting eloquence of the distinguished counsel colored the testimony. The views regarding intent to kill and death *per infortunium* were to some extent novel. I therefore deemed it my duty to depart from my usual course of not commenting on the facts or sifting them. Besides, the manner of the homicide, whether by accident or danger, and its surroundings of acts and declarations, were such as to demand from any Court in a civilized community some remarks. I have sat in this court many years, but never before listened to details of a more cowardly assassination accompanied with language that would have disgraced Sodom and Gomorrah. Under all these circumstances I could not become an automaton nor appear judicially indifferent. It is well settled that an exception cannot be taken to a mere commentary on the evidence. The jury listens to the remarks of the Court upon the testimony with the deference due to learning and experience, but with a perfect understanding that they must decide upon matters of fact according to their own convictions. It is contended that there was error in using these words: "I cannot very well see how you can wholly acquit, yet you have the physical right to do so." What else could a judge say upon the fact? The defense was that the prisoner brandished a loaded pistol, accidentally discharged it, and killed Dunn. In the most favorable aspect to the prisoner, this act would necessarily become manslaughter, fourth degree, for which a judge might fine a cent and discharge, although compelled to view it as an act of negligence. It is contended that the Court should not have allowed the jury's recollections of testimony to control, but that the stenographer's notes are the official and peremptory guide. I cannot subscribe to such a novel invasion of the right of trial by jury. It is contended that the Court erred in illustrating with the pistol that was put in evidence, and subjected to the inspection and manipulation of the jury, and commenting upon its use according to the evidence, and especially in the remark "with his hand necessarily on the trigger." It is only, in answer to this, requisite to say the evidence tended to show that the prisoner called attention of deceased to the fact of the pistol being on full cock, and exclaimed it was a hair-trigger, and then brandished it. Inviting attention of the jury to these circumstances was directing their notice to the class of facts around which closed the circle of design and accident. The remarks of the Court of Appeals in Mulligan's case clearly apply to the prisoner's acts. It is averred the Court erred in commenting upon the prisoner's declarations. The remark, "I do not think a man who would use such language is fit to live," is especially characterized as objectionable. Certainly, this remark did not prejudice the accused, inasmuch as the jury, by unanimously recommending him to mercy, that he might peradventure escape capital punishment, emphatically disagreed with the Court. The Court charged every request of the defense upon premeditated design, and followed the language of the Court of Appeals on People vs. Clark, 7 New-York, 394, which since 1852 has never been varied as authority, although assailed by the concentrated ingenuity and logic of the great Bar of New-York. No matter whether the design be formed at the instant of striking the fatal blow or whether it be contemplated for months—it is enough that the intention precedes the act, although that follows instantly. The law has no favor to extend either to the rapid or slow execution of such a design. Such a rule is absolutely necessary, especially as the common law and existing English law of malice implied from the unlawful act have disappeared from our State jurisprudence. The thoughts of some men move as rapidly as light. In a mean wave of the latter, there are 500,000,000,000 of successive vibrations in a second. This shows how rapid may be a succession without that absolute simultaneousness which is implied in the great thought and act of the universe, "Let there be light and there was light." Had the courts been allowed to speculate about the degree of time necessary to form intention to kill, then quick-witted manslayers might have enjoyed immunity. The law simply says the act of killing in murder must follow the premeditated design. How rapidly it may follow, the jury must determine from the circumstances. A most careful reperusal of the notes of evidence, and most conscientious reflection upon the whole case, only serve to strengthen my original views that with murder in the second degree and manslaughter in the two higher degrees withdrawn from the consideration of the jury, by the requests of the prisoner's counsel, no intelligent jury could have arrived at any other conclusion, than that this killing of an unarmed man by one who had pecuniary difficulties with the victim, and who held the latter at a most unmanly disadvantage of situation, was intentional and with express malice. The Clerk will enter the order of this Court dismissing the motion in behalf of the prisoner for a new trial.

Mr. Brooke asked that the prisoner be remanded, as counsel for the defense intended to move for an arrest of judgment, and wished for an opportunity to file their reasons.

The Recorder said that he would pass sentence, as it was useless to allow any further delay. Motion for a remand denied.

Mr. Brooke again pressed for a remand, and on being asked by the Court to state the reasons on which counsel for the defense would base their motion for an arrest of judgment, replied that they were as follows: First—That the trial of the prisoner was without any authority of law, the statute being superseded and repealed by a subsequent act of the Legislature. Second—That no judgment of Court could be passed upon the prisoner, because no act of the Legislature existed on which the indictment under which the prisoner was tried could be based. Third—That the judgment of the Court was without the authority of law. The Recorder denied the motion, and the District Attorney moved for sentence.

In answer to the interrogation of the Clerk why judgment should not then be pronounced upon him according to law, the prisoner replied: "I protest against the judgment of the Court, that's all."

Recorder Hackett then sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on Friday, the 15th August.

Mr. Brooke immediately gave notice that he would apply for a stay of proceedings on writ of error.

The death-warrant was then read, and the prisoner was delivered into the charge of the Sheriff, in whose custody he was taken back to the Tombs and placed in one of the condemned cells. Sharkey did not betray the slightest emotion while being sentenced, and afterward walked to the prisoner's box chatting merrily with his brother, who appeared to take the solemn event they had just witnessed as an ordinary occurrence. On his way to the Tombs Sharkey reiterated his belief that he would be granted a new trial, and appeared in the best of spirits.

AFTER THE SENTENCE.

On leaving the Court-room Deputy Sheriff Shields hurried Sharkey through the corridor of the Court-house, and the prisoner, with Sheriff Shields, Officer Wilson, and a friend, entered a carriage which was in waiting, and was driven down Centre-street to the Tombs. Sharkey said: "I am confident that this sentence cannot be executed, because the law does not justify it. If you look at the two last murder cases, especially the one for which Gillen was convicted of murder in the second degree, and contrast them with mine you can readily see what a difference there is in my favor. Recorder Hackett was prejudiced against me. I feel that there are errors in my case which cannot be overlooked by the Supreme Court." On arriving at the prison Warden Johnson received Sharkey and asked how he got along. Sharkey bowed and said, "Warden, unless circumstances interfere to prevent the occurrence I shall leave you on the 15th of August. I have been sentenced." Sharkey yesterday afternoon declared that he would not be annoyed by strangers wanting to interview him.

THE FOURTH IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn has never laid claim to any imposing or extensive public celebration of the national holiday, and the programme of to-day's events does not indicate any exception. At sunrise the new City Hall flags will be raised for the first time, and the Court-house and other public buildings will also be amply decorated with the gayest bunting. Further than this, all municipal recognition of the anniversary will be deferred until the evening, when the public are promised three grand pyrotechnic entertainments; one at Fort Greene, another on the pasture on Sixth-avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, South Brooklyn, and the third display at the intersection of North Seventh-street and Union-avenue, Williamsburg. The Board of Aldermen awarded the contract for furnishing fire-works to a New-Jersey manufacturer, who, being unable to prepare two of the larger pieces in time, threw up the contract, and on Tuesday last the committee in charge awarded the work to a Williamsburg maker. In consequence of this delay, the fiery representation of "Washington Crossing the Delaware," and one or two other standard pieces will be omitted from this evening's entertainment, and simpler but equally popular devices substituted. The cost of the three displays will be $2,600. In addition, the residents of that portion of the Twenty-first Ward known as Bowronville have arranged for an extensive display of fire-works on the green at the intersection of Broadway and Lafayette-avenue. In the afternoon a camp-meeting will be held under tents to be erected on the green on Hart-street, near Stuyvesant-avenue. In other wards of the City similar exhibitions of fire-works will be given by private subscription. The church bells will be rung in the morning, and the bell-ringer of St. Ann's will chime the changes at sunrise, noon, and sunset. No military parade will take place, but the observances above enumerated form the essential features of the programme. The entire police force will be on duty during the day to preserve order. A concert will be given by the Twenty-third Regiment Band at Prospect Park, commencing at 4 P. M. By special order of the Park Commissioners, no fire-works or explosive material of any kind will be allowed within the park.

THE DOCK COMMISSION.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday, President Westervelt in the chair. Superintendent Finley was directed to notify the owners of the upland between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, North River, to stop filling in until permission has been granted to construct a proper bulkhead between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets. Permission was granted to the Atalanta Boat Club to retain their boat-house between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, North River, for sixty days, and that, in case the same is not removed before the expiration of that time, the same will be taken down by the department. The communication from S. B. B. Nowlan in reference to a new plan for a system of sewerage for the City was placed on file. The following was then read by the Secretary: The Auditing Committee reported the total receipts for May, 1873, to be $129,689 03. Expenditures for the same period, $126,414 50, including $12,380 93 salaries of department, and $82,173 32 lodged with the Commissioner of Sinking Fund for monthly rents and collections, leaving balance to the credit of Department May 31, $3,274 53. Superintendent Brown reported that the Stonington line had recently erected a new pier at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River. He said that this pier was an experiment, and the result was anxiously watched by the property-owners on the east side. Superintendent Finley reported that about 12,000 bricks were now on Pier No. 46 and eighty loads of sand on pier foot of Fifty-seventh-street, for neither of which could he find owners. The board then adjourned.

CORONERS' CASES.

Coroner Herrman yesterday afternoon took the ante-mortem statement of William Fitzgerald, of No. 612 East Sixteenth-street, lying dangerously ill at his residence. Fitzgerald stated that on July 1 he was standing in front of his stable when John Reilly, a blacksmith, of No. 514 East Fifteenth-street, came up and struck him a terrible blow on the head with an iron pincers. He became insensible, was carried to a station-house and thence taken to his home. Reilly is under arrest awaiting the result of Fitzgerald's injuries. In the case of William Nathan Fleig, the young lad whose body was found under an embankment in Eight-avenue, between Forty-fifth Forty-sixth streets, Coroner Kessler held an inquest yesterday, when the jury found that young Fleig was either buried by the falling of an embankment or died from some similar cause, unknown to them. Marcella McKenna, the young woman whose infant was found in the sink vault at No. 236 Elizabeth-street, was held on a charge of infanticide by Coroner Herrman yesterday.

THE BRIDGE ANCHOR-PLATES.

The first of the anchor-plates for the East River Bridge was laid in the excavation of the base of the tower on the Brooklyn side on Wednesday afternoon. The plate, or "spider," is of iron, and weighs twenty-three tons. It was cast and moved to the bridge yard several weeks since. Several courses of timber were laid at the bottom of the pit, into which the plate was slid by means of an inclined plane. The space between the bottom of the plate and the timber foundation was yesterday filled with concrete, and after the links of the anchor-chain have been attached to the "fingers" of the plate, the spaces between the latter will also be filled with concrete, after which the masonry will be laid. Three more plates will be laid before the foundation of the Brooklyn anchorage is completed.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Simon Donan and Christopher Flood, convicted of conspiring to defraud the Government in connection with some internal revenue officers stationed at the Spring Valley Distillery, were yesterday sentenced by Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, to the full penalty of the law—three years in the Penitentiary and a fine of $1,000 each. George F. Dunning, the defaulting agent of the Sub-Treasury, yesterday pleaded guilty of forgery, the first count in a voluminous indictment long time pending. Dunning is now the chief clerk to the receiver of the Stuyvesant Bank, and the sentence of the Court was suspended by Judge Benedict until the 16th inst., to enable Dunning to close his accounts. The jury in the case of Kendall, of so many aliases, indicted for mailing obscene articles, disagreed, and were discharged by Judge Benedict yesterday. An application was made by Mr. McClelland, prisoner's counsel, to have bail reduced, but the Court refused the motion. Judge Benedict afterward adjourned the Circuit Court until the 16th. Deputy United States Marshal Purvis yesterday arrested John Nowlan, a sailors' boarding-house keeper at No. 9 Cherry-street, for a breach of the Shipping act in having boarded the brigantine Oceo before she was properly moored. He was taken before Commissioner Davenport and held in $3,000 bail for examination.

FIRE ON FIFTH-STREET.

DESTRUCTION OF MACHINERY, WORKSHOPS, AND MATERIAL—LOSS $30,000.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a one-story brick building in the rear of No. 816 Fifth-street, occupied by James Young as a boiler-room and engine-house. The fire was discovered by the fireman on the lookout at the Union Market bell-tower, who at once sent out signal "277" by telegraph to the Fire Department. The firemen were very prompt in responding to this signal, but by the time they arrived at the scene the building was enveloped in flames, and the fire had already extended to the front buildings on both sides of the alley-way leading to the engine-house. Fearing for the safety of the surrounding property, Chief Engineer Bates, who was in command of the force, ordered second and third alarms to be telegraphed out, and reinforcements were soon at the scene of the conflagration. By the arduous exertions of the firemen, the flames were extinguished after several hours' hard work, but not before two of the adjoining buildings were badly damaged, and a heavy loss by fire and water entailed upon the owners of the property.

The one-story brick building in which the fire had originated was partially destroyed. The loss on building, boiler, and machinery will probably amount to $1,500. There is no insurance on the building or machinery, but the boiler is insured for $5,000 by the Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Company. The fire extended to the five-story brick building No. 814 Fifth-street, also owned by James Young. The building was damaged to the extent of $2,000; no insurance. The first floor was occupied by Caspar Moeller as a saw-mill; loss, $3,000; insured for $500. The second floor and a portion of the fifth floor were occupied by Geo. Hess, cabinet manufacturer; loss, $5,000; no insurance. The third and fourth floors of this building and the first and part of the second floors of No. 818 were occupied by Bittman & Co., manufacturers of hobby-horses and children's carriages; loss, $10,000; insured for $4,000. The fifth floor of No. 816 was occupied by—— Vanneger, cabinet-maker; loss, $2,000; no insurance. The building No. 818 is also owned by James Young, and is damaged to the extent of $1,500. The third floor is occupied by William Strauss, cigar-box maker; loss $1,000; insured for $1,200 in the Lycoming Company, of Pennsylvania. The fourth floor is occupied by Quick & Co., pattern-makers; loss, $2,000; no insurance. The fifth floor is occupied by Charles Mazett, stair-builder; loss, $3,000; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from the ignition of a pile of shavings which had been placed too close to the furnace under the boiler. Fire Marshal Sheldon has the matter under investigation. During the conflagration, fireman Patrick McGuire, of engine No. 5, had both hands severely burned while on duty with a line of hose in the burning building. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

YACHTING AND ROWING NOTES.

The match between the sloop-yachts Vision and Meta for a $500 cup, which is to be sailed on Saturday next, promises to be a most interesting and exciting race. The course is twenty miles dead to windward from Sandy Hook Light-ship and return. The steamer Seth Low has been engaged to accompany the race. She leaves the barge-office, foot of Whitehall-street, at 8:30 A. M. The regatta of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club takes place, to-day, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. The Stonington regatta takes place to-day. Prizes are offered for four classes of yachts. There will probably be more than thirty vessels starting. A series of rowing races are announced to come off to-day, from off the Idle Hour, Greenville. Several valuable money prizes are offered. There is no foundation for the rumor that Mr. Eben Losee, of the Atalantas, will row Mr. David Roche, of the Nautilus Club, on July 5. No match has yet been made. The first of the three races between Commodore Bates' sloop yacht Lina S. and Mr. T. Taylor's Idle hour, takes place on July 8. The start will be from a stake-boat off the Short Branch House, Gowanus Bay, to and around Robbin's Reef and return. After this race a match will be sailed over the same course by Messrs. Edwards and R. Van Sond in cat-rigged boats for a silver cup, each to man and sail his own boat without other assistance. The Misses Katie and Maria Doherty, daughters of Commodore Doherty, are daily practicing on the river at Springfield preparatory to rowing in the ladies' regatta, which is to take place on the Harlem River about the end of July. They are expected to arrive in New-York next week and will commence at once to row over the course daily. They are having a shell built for them by Roberts, whose daughters are also to take part in the regatta. The annual regatta of the Argonautas Rowing Club takes place to-day. The first race will be rowed at 3 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK SONS OF PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 3.—The New-York Sons of Portsmouth arrived here at 11 A. M. They were cordially welcomed by Mayor Marvin in a brief speech, to which Mr. Wendell made a suitable response, after which a procession formed, with a military escort, and marched to their head-quarters at the Rockingham House. Downing's New-York band gives a concert this evening, after which the visitors will hold a reception at the hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 3.

By Judge Daniels.

Venzil vs. Venzil; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Bradhurst vs. Zulick; motion to vacate stay of proceedings granted, and motion to set aside hearing and judgment denied, with $10 costs.

Winston vs. English; order to hold defendant to bail reduced to the amount of $3,500.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Cunningham vs. White et al.; order disposing of demurrer to portions of answer.

Pomeroy et al. vs. Napier; order cancelling notice of pendency of action.

Elhers vs. Ehlers; decree of divorce in favor of plaintiff.

Simonson vs. Simonson; motion to set aside order of reference denied; plaintiff may have leave to serve a reply and to open the case to let in evidence on her part.

Purdy vs. Purdy; report of referee confirmed; parties may move for final disposition of fund in Receiver's hands pursuant to the judgment in the actions.

Chambock and wife vs. Cagney; motion to strike out certain allegations in the complaint granted.

The Rector, &c., of the Church of the Redeemer vs. Crawford; motion to set aside execution against the person denied with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Thompson vs. Thompson. See memorandum.

Platt vs. Platt; Dobson vs. Dobson; Walton vs. Walton; report of referee confirmed, and divorce granted.

Schneider vs. Hatch. See memorandum.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 3.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Middling, 18⅝c.; net receipts, 54 bales; gross, 54 bales; sales, 200 bales; last evening, 1,200 bales; stock, 52,606 bales; have added to stock 886 bales of Cotton, made from waste and samples, and deducted 877 bales consumed at mills in this city.

MOBILE, July 3.—Cotton dull; good Ordinary 15c.; Low Middling, 17⅜c.; Middling, 18⅝c.; net receipts, 77 bales; exports, coastwise, 106 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 13,836.

CHARLESTON, July 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; net receipts, 292 bales; gross, 469 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,267 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,966 bales.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Cotton dull; Middling, 20⅜c.; net receipts, 51 bales; gross, 51 bales; exports, coastwise, 87 bales; stock, 4,398 bales.

GALVESTON, July 3.—Cotton steady; good ordinary, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 76 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 19,188 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 3.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 275 bales; sales, 15 bales; stock, 7,561 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 3—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £67,000 during the past week. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is ¾ ₱ cent. below the bank rate.

12:30 P. M.—Consols for the account, 92⅝. American Securities—Dispatches from New-York reporting a reduction of $2,145,159 89 in the public debt, and that the receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year were several millions in excess of the estimates, cause a better feeling in the market. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93½; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 90; new 5s, 90½.

1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92½. Erie Railway Shares, 49⅝.

1:30 P. M.—Consols for the account, new, 92¾.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 49½.

4 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for the account, 92⅝@92¾. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867, 93; 10-40s, 90½.

FRANKFORT, July 3.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, July 3.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 7,000,000 francs during the past week.

P. M.—Rentes, 56f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, July 3—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable August and September at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier. The official quotations are as follows: Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,250 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 11s. 8d.@11s. 10d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 10s. 9d.@11s. 8d. for Red Western Spring.

LONDON, July 3—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed-oil, £34 ₱ ton.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union.... 85	100 Pacific Mail...... 36⅝
200 do........c. 85	200 do........s3. 36½
100 do........s3. 85	400 do........ 36½
300 Lake Shore.... 96	100 do........s3. 36⅜
100 do........c. 96	500 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅝
600 do........c. 95⅞	100 Tol. & Wabash.... 68½
1100 do........ 95⅞	100 do........s3. 68½
900 do........ 95¾	100 St. L., Kansas C... 42
600 do........s3. 95¾	200 Atlan. & P. Pf.... 23¾
300 do........ 95⅞	300 Ohio & Miss...... 39
400 do........ 96	100 do........s3. 39
400 do........s3. 95⅞	100 do........ 38⅞
300 do........ 95⅞	100 do........ 39
100 Union Pacific.... 26	100 do........s3. 38⅞
400 do........ 25⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$2,000 U.S.6s,'81 C.c.119⅜	$100,000 U.S.6s,Cur., bet. call......114½
1,000 U.S.5,10-40 R.114	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$15,000 Va.6s,C..x.c. 52¾	25 New-York Gas...147
5,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 15	100 Am. Express..... 64
	10 do........ 63¾
5,000 Va. 6s, Def'd, bet. call...... 10¼	100 Panama..b. c. c.110
	100 N. Y. C. & H..s3.102¾
3,000 Albany & S.2d. 98¼	200 do..b.c. s3.102⅝
1,000 Buff. & E., n.. 96	300 do........102⅝
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 70	200 Union Pac.b.c.s3. 26
4,000 D., L.& W.1st.103½	400 do........ 26
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.107¼	100 do........c. 26⅛
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st...x int.106⅝	100 do.....b30. 26⅛
	200 do........ 26
2,000 do........106½	100 do........ 25⅞
2,000 St.L.&I.M.1st.100	500 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 71
6,000 O. & M. C.S.F. 92	386 N. J. Cen....b. c.105½
2,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 88½	100 Erie Railway.b.c. 62¼
2,000 B.,C.R.& M.1st 88¼	100 do........s3. 62⅜
1,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d, bet. call.... 75¾	30 L. S. & M. So.... 95¾
	200 do..b. c. c. 95⅞
15 Bk. N. America..102½	500 do........s3. 95¾
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.. 36½	180 do........ 95¾
300 do.bet. call. 36½	1300 do........ 95⅝
300 do........ 36⅜	200 do........s3. 95⅝
200 do........ 36¼	600 do........ 95¾
200 do........ 36⅛	300 do.....b30. 95¾
800 do........ 36	400 do........ 95⅞
600 do........ 35⅞	400 Chi. & R. I...b. c.109½
100 do........ 35¾	200 Tol., W.& West.. 68½
200 do........ 35⅝	100 do.bet.call. 68⅝
100 do........ 35⅞	100 do........ 68⅜
300 West. U. Tel.b. c. 85	200 Pac. of Mo...b. c. 39
100 do........ 85⅛	100 do........ 39½
300 do........ 85	100 do........ 39¾
500 do........ 84⅞	242 Del., Lack. & W.. 97½
500 do........ 85	100 do........ 97⅜
300 do........c. 84⅞	30 do........ 98
300 do........ 84⅞	100 do.bet.call. 97⅝
1500 do........ 84¾	30 do........ 98
100 do........c. 84¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$20,000 U.S.6s,R.,'81.117⅜	$4,000 U. S. 5s C.,'81.114½
7,000 do........117⅜	200,000 U. S. 6s,Cur., bet. call....114½
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......b. c.116⅜	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 West. Union..s3. 84¾	100 Rock Island......109½
200 Erie Railway..... 62⅜	10 do........109
200 Pacific Mail..... 36	100 St. Paul........ 51½
100 do.......s3. 36	200 Pac. of Mo....... 39½
200 do........ 36⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...... 38⅞
100 do......b3. 36⅛	200 C., C. & I. C..... 28¼
100 Lake Shore...... 96	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Va. 6s, Con.. 52¾	10 Adams Express.. 95
7,000 N.Y.St.7s B.L., reg.........105	100 do.......s3. 94½
	100 Erie R......b. c. 62½
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 99	200 L.S.&M.So...b. c. 95¾
2,000 C. Pac. G.bds.100	400 do........ 95⅞
3,000 Chi.&N.W.1st.101½	50 N. J. Central....105¾
7,000 do........101	33 do.bet.call.105½
4,000 M.So.S.F.bds..103	100 N. J. Southern.... 26
1,000 W. U. Tel. bds 98	100 Morris & Es.b. c. 91¼
400 West. U. Tel.b.c. 84¾	100 Han. & St.Jo.b. c. 37½
500 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 36⅛	900 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 20
600 do........ 36	200 Harlem......b. c.126½
100 At. M. S. S. Co... 1	300 C. & R. I......b. c.109½
14 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 76½	100 do........109¼
5 Am. Express.... 64½	41 Del., L. & W..b. c. 97⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

200 Western Union.. 84⅞	500 Lake Shore...... 95⅞
300 do........ 84¾	1200 do........ 95¾
100 Pac. Mail........ 36½	300 do........ 95⅞
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅞	100 St. Paul Pf..... 72¾
100 do........102⅞	

THURSDAY, July 3—P. M.

The eve of the FOURTH OF JULY is usually dull time on the Stock Exchange. To-day was no exception to the rule. The business was comparatively light in amount, and after the upward flurry of yesterday in Lake Shore and some other Stocks, prices were less strong. There was more activity at the Banks and in the Banking Offices of the Street in paying the July Dividends. The office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. was especially overrun by the holders of the Union Pacific First Mortgage Coupons, postponed from July 1, by the foolish legal instructions from the Counsel of the Company, in Boston. It transpires that there was no real necessity to postpone the interest to the bondholders generally, and the Department of Justice, at Washington, expressly disclaims any purpose to interfere with the Interest, except as to the admitted ownership of the Bonds as connected with the *Credit Mobilier*. These parties really hold less than $1,000,000 out of the $27,500,000 of the Mortgage. There was no difficulty to-day in identifying ownership.

The Stock Exchange adjourned over at 3 o'clock P. M. to Monday morning, July 7, at 10 o'clock A. M. We shall, therefore, have nothing to report in the line of Stocks in our paper of Saturday, Sunday, or Monday next. The Treasury Office will be open on Saturday, and the Bank Clearing House will probably report the Bank Averages of the week with the usual promptness on Saturday Afternoon. The Gold Room has adjourned to Monday.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 115¼@115⅛ ₱ cent. Speculative interest in the market is at a low ebb, and the most disappointed people in the street are the members of the recent *Bull* clique, who are heavy losers by the reaction from 118⅛ to 115 ₱ cent., and the members of the new clique, organized since this decline, who see their way to profit as through a smoked glass darkly. Perhaps both parties will soon learn that the Public Credit is higher, and the position of the United States Treasury stronger than they had imagined. If not disposed to profit by this lesson, they will have to learn that American Credits abroad are, just now, as they deserve to be, an ample substitute for American Gold Coin, which they had hoped to see shipped this Summer in extravagant sums.

Closing Quotations—JULY 3.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	114½	114½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¼	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117⅝	117⅝
American Gold	115⅛	115¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102¾	102¾
Chicago and Rock Island	109⅛	109¼
Pacific Mail	36⅝	36⅛
St. Paul Preferred	72¼	72½
St. Paul Common	51¾	51⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	39	38⅞
Western Union Telegraph	85¼	84⅝
Erie	62½	62⅜
Union Pacific	26⅛	26
Lake Shore	96⅛	95⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	28⅝	28⅜
Toledo and Wabash	68¼	68½
Harlem	125	125

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81...117½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..116¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..119⅝	5-20 reg., '67........115¾
5-20 reg., '62........116½	5-20 coup., '67........117⅝
5-20 coup., '62........116¾	5-20 reg., '68........115¾
5-20 reg., '64........116¾	5-20 coup., '68........117½
5-20 coup., '64........117	10-40 registered......114⅜
5-20 reg., '65........116¾	10-40 coupon........114½
5-20 coup., '65........118¼	5s, coupon, '81......114½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...115¾	6s, Currency........114½

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old........ 80	Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 18
Virginia 6s, old...... 43	Ark. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O............ 18
Va. 6s, new bonds.... 50	Ark. 7s, M., O. & R.R. 18
Va. 6s, Con. Bonds.. 52¾	Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 25
Va. 6s, Def. Bonds... 10	Ohio 6s, '75.......... 98
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 86½	Ohio 6s, '81..........101
N. Car. 6s, old........ 26	Ohio 6s, '86..........102
N. C. F. Act, '66...... 16	Ill. coup. 6s, '77...... 98
N. Car. new bonds... 15	Ill. coup. 6s, '79...... 99
S. Car. 6s............ 25	Mich. 6s, '78.......... 92
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 15	Mich. 6s, '83.......... 92
S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 20	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Ln..104¾
S. C. F. Act, '66...... 17	N. Y. coup. B'ty Ln..104¾
Missouri 6s.......... 92⅜	N. Y. 6s, C. Ln., '73..112
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is. 88	N. Y. 6s, C. Ln., '74..106
California 7s..........111	N. Y. 6s, C. Ln., '75..106
Cal. 7s L. Bonds....111	N. Y. 6s, C. Ln., '77..106
Connecticut 6s...... 99⅝	N. Y. 6s, C. Ln., '78..106
Rhode Island 6s...... 98	N. Y. 5s, C. Ln., '74..106
Arkansas 6s, Fund.. 30	
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is. 18	

The following bids were made for the City Bank Stocks, which are now quoted Ex July Dividend:

New-York............132	Nassau..............103
Manhattan...........153	Corn Exchange.......125
Merchants'..........118	Continental......... 80
Mechanics'..........130	St. Nicholas........110½
Union...............133¾	Commonwealth........ 83
City................255	Import'rs' & Trad'rs'.186
Commerce............113½	Park................145
Mercantile..........132	Fourth National.....113½
B'k of the Republic.109	Ninth National......103
Bank of N. America..109	Gold Exchange.......112
Hanover.............103	Bkrs' & Brokrs' Ass. 76
Irving..............120	German American....102
Market..............120	

It is announced from Washington that the appropriation by Congress of $600,000 for the renewal of the plates and printing of the National Bank Note Circulation is now to be availed of. The appropriation is in the budget for the new Fiscal Year 1874, dating from July 1, 1873. The plates will be ready in about three months. The face of the Notes will be printed in the Treasury. The back will be printed by the New-York Bank Note Engravers, the American, National, &c. There is reason to believe that with the new issue of Notes will come all the conveniences of *assorting the Notes for redemption in the Atlantic Cities*, and especially in New-York. We were informed, at the close of the last Congress, by Hon. Clinton L. Merriam, of New-York, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, that the Treasury Department had been recommended to print in or near the centre of each Note the *Number of the Bank*, in the order of original authorization, so that this numeral mark will afford the key to the place of redemption and the redeeming Bank in such place. The Numbers now run from No. 1 to 2,000 and a little upward. If No. 390 should be stamped or printed in red figures on the face of the new Note, and the Bank issuing such Note is known to redeem at the Fourth National in New-York, or the Park National, the process of assorting is at once simplified, and there will be no longer the excuse of difficulty or trouble or expense of an Assorting Office in the Associated Bank Clearing House, (as it should be,) or in the Treasury at New-York. The plethora of National Bank Notes in New-York, sometimes complained of in Mid-Summer, as cheapening the Money market inartificially, would be relieved by sending home the Notes, through their redeeming Banks in the Clearing House, every morning. About 75 ₱ cent. of the whole National Bank Note Circulation is redeemable in New-York, 15 ₱ cent. in Boston and Philadelphia, (practically in New-York,) and about 10 ₱ cent. in the Western Cities. These relations may have been changed somewhat since the new issues under the Act of July, 1870, but not, we apprehend, very materially.

We have always considered the talk about uniform or enforced central redemption of the National Circulation as uncalled for. The Associated Banks in New-York have never lacked the power to make such redemption certain under the existing Banking Laws. But the truth is, that the large redeeming Banks are opposed to a common Assorting Office, because their Country constituents would not like to have their Notes Sealed up and charged off, or sent home, while the fifty and other Banks in the City are indifferent to the subject. Their officers and clerks are glad enough, no doubt, to shirk the trouble. This is not so, however, with the Manager and clerks of the Clearing House. We believe that they would willingly see an Assorting Office, (especially if the process be simplified, as above suggested,) made part of the useful machinery of the Clearing House.

The Atlantic and Pacific Company have provided the Trustees to the Second Mortgage of the Missouri Pacific Road, (leased line,) the Cash means to buy $50,000 of the Bonds for the Sinking Fund, July 14, under sealed proposals to sell the Bonds to the Trustees, Gov. Morgan and Mr. Joseph Seligman. See Advertisement on the subject. The Atlantic and Pacific Company, as announced yesterday, will pay the Quarterly Dividend of One and a quarter ₱ cent. on the Stock of the Missouri Pacific Road. By a blunder yesterday we were made to say that in the possible event of the failure of the A. & P. Company to pay these Dividends promptly, the lease would revert to the *Union* Pacific, in place of the *Missouri* Pacific Company, the lessors.

We welcome Mr. Henry V. Poor this afternoon as an annual visitor who deserves to be heartily congratulated on each successive appearance of his *Manual of the Railroads of the United States*. We are not sure that the congratulations do not more properly belong to the business public, who profit by the painstaking, conscientious, and valuable results of his compilation. This book of Mr. Poor grows in bulk, imposing thereby additional labor every year, with the material or railroad progress and wealth of the country, and we can conceive of no higher illustration of this progress than is found in the 740 royal octavo pages of the volume before us.

The Germania Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Fireman's Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable July 9.

The Park Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Ten ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for the fourth week of June, 1873, compared with 1872, were:

1873	$306,271
1872	185,556
Increase	$120,715
Month of June:	
1873	$925,210
1872	594,769
Increase for month of June	$334,441

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 18th of June, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,192,306	Increase	£8,847
Public deposits	13,190,967	Decrease	108,204
Other deposits	16,537,330	Decrease	322,348
Gov't securities	13,398,934	No alteration.	
Other securities	22,495,891	Decrease	1,372,900
Notes unemployed	11,166,525	Increase	1,129,835

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,891,200, being a decrease of £131,865, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,851,190, showing an increase of £792,662 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£21,851,190	£23,506,803
Reserve	11,959,990	13,592,753
Notes in circulation	24,891,200	24,994,050
Rate of discount	6 ₱ ct.	3½ ₱ ct.
Consols	92⅞	92½
French Rentes	56f. 12c.	53f. 50c.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1873.

☞ We recommend to our friends and customers for investment of surplus capital, or in exchange for Government bonds,

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS; Principal and interest payable in Gold in New-York City; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1; bonds of $1,000 each, coupon or registered. Price 90 and accrued interest.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, A GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, 420 miles in length, extending from Atlantic tide-water at Richmond to Huntington, the most favorable point of railroad connection with the Ohio River, is completed, and *doing a large and profitable business*.

ITS TRAFFIC in the transportation of Agricultural Products and general merchandise between the West and the Eastern and South Atlantic States, and in the development of the IMMENSE IRON, COAL, AND TIMBER RESOURCES OF THE ALLEGHANIES AND THE GREAT KANAWHA VALLEY, is growing as rapidly as it can be organized.

ITS PASSENGER TRAVEL between the East and West and South-west, and to the White Sulphur and other CELEBRATED MEDICINAL SPRINGS on its route, is large and rapidly increasing.

ITS EARNINGS during the current year will be much larger than has heretofore been anticipated and will largely increase from year to year.

NONE OF THE OTHER GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES and Coal and Iron thoroughfares, whose revenues are so enormous, commenced their business with anything like the traffic which has greeted the opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and its growth promises to equal in magnitude and excel in rapidity that of the most successful of its predecessors.

These facts, together with the thorough construction and substantial character of the Road itself, and the great value of the Company's property and franchises, enable us to recommend their Securities with the utmost confidence.

Pamphlets, containing full information concerning the Road and the country it traverses, will be furnished upon application.

We continue to deal in Government Securities, CENTRAL PACIFIC, WESTERN PACIFIC, AND CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. BONDS, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on commission, for cash, make Collections, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent., and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ TEN PER CENT. HOME INVESTMENT.—FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE LAMOILLE VALLEY, ST. JOHNSBURY AND ESSEX COUNTY RAILROADS, 117 miles long, from the Connecticut River to Lake Champlain, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line, issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, and absolutely limited to $20,000 per mile, with a basis of a Cash Capital Stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par. Interest payable in gold coin in Boston or New-York, Nov. 1 or May 1. They yield at present rates of gold, 8⅞ per cent., and, held to maturity, 10 per cent per annum interest.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.; FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York; FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston, Financial Agents.

☞ FOR SALE—$76,000 CAIRO AND FULTON RAILroad Company's First Mortgage Land Grant Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.

$91,000 Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.

H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 3, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	8	Leather, sides	2,087
Copper, bbls	40	Butter, pks	3,232
Cotton, bales	3,281	Cheese, pks	13,102
Dried Fruit, pks	20	Tallow, pks	180
Eggs, bbls	632	Oil-cake, pks	720
Flour, bbls	5,779	Pork, pks	268
Wheat, bushels	253,246	Cut-meats, pks	613
Corn, bushels	97,739	Lard, tcs	400
Oats, bushels	54,210	Starch, pks	950
Rye, bushels	8,329	Tobacco, hhds	1,301
Malt, bushels	600	Tobacco, pks	60
Hides, No	733	Wool, bales	311
Hides, bdls	1,011	Whisky, bbls	612

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the brig Mattano, for Algiers—7,977 casks Refined Petroleum; 400 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Vista, for Cork—3,284 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Amor, for Queenstown—26,551 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Ragnhild, for Havre—3,528 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig Heldos, for Stockholm—1,595 bbls Naptha, 50 casks Gasoline, 25 bbls. Residuum.

By the schr. Thetis, for Salonica—6,369 casks Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Hudson, for Lisbon—83,160 Staves, 122 hhds. Tobacco, 120 boxes Extract, 13 cases Clocks, 10 bbls. Flour.

By the ship Colorado, for London—9,038 bbls Flour, 100 pks. Tobacco, 500 sacks Oil Cake, 117 hhds. Tobacco, 15,632 bushels Wheat, 50 tcs. Tobacco, 26 cases Tobacco.

By the brig Annie, for Bristol—1,573 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Whitehall, for Gibraltar—2,518 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Tacito, for Cork—25,383 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Hammonia, for Hamburg—215 cases Cigars, 12 cases Ribbons, 450 bags Coffee, 222 bales Tobacco, 36,612 bushels Wheat, 6 pks. Agricultural Implements, 400 boxes Cheese, 541 boxes Bacon, 5 bales Furs, 100 hhds. Tallow, 25 bbls. Maizena, 29 bales Leather, 34 cases Machinery, 500 boxes Extract, 494 Hides, 101 cases Sewing-machines, 25 boxes Spermaceti, 110 bbls. Apples, 39 bales Hides, 64 boxes Clocks, 23 hhds. Tobacco, 505 bbls. Resin, 500 boxes Starch.

COFFEE—There has been an improved trade in Rio at steady prices. Sales have been 3,900 bags per Triton and 3,275 bags at Baltimore, per J. Hood, both on private terms. Of Maracaibo 354 bags were placed at 20½c., gold. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands in New-York, July 3, 1873, 88,296 bags; total stock, (other than Rio,) 20,095 bags and 14,570 mats Java, in first hands. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 17½c.@18c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18c.@19¾c., gold; Java, 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17¼c., gold.

EGGS—Have been in lighter receipt and fair demand, within the range of 18½c.@23c. for ordinary to extra choice marks of Western State and near-by stock, with the main call for good to strictly prime stock, at from 19c.@21c. ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business has been very light, with prices ruling weak, and in instances lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,250 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 15, chiefly at $3 75@$4; very inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5 25, the latter an extreme, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to good Extra State, $5 90@$6 40, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; good to very fancy do., $6 40@$7 25, chiefly at $6 65@$7; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6 20, chiefly at $5 75@$6; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6@$6 50, and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.

No. 2 Flour ₱ bbl.	$3 25@$4 15
Sour Flour	3 25@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	4 65@ 5 25
Extra State	6 00@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 10@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 00@ 6 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 65@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 35@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 35@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 25
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 25@10 75

Southern Flour has been very quiet and weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at from $6@$7 25 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 25@$10 50 for ordinary to fancy trade and Family Extras; $5 25@$5 85 for very inferior stock, ₱ bbl.... California stock has been dull; with good to very fancy Extra quoted at $8@$9 50; Oregon Flour at $9 25@$9 75 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been in better request at $4@$5 25 for inferior to fancy Superfine; sales 350 bbls., chiefly superfine grades, at $4 70@$5 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in less demand at $3 15@$3 35 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 30; $2 65@$3 15 for White do., $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric, and $3 65 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 250 bbls.... Bag-meal has been quiet at from $1@$1 10 for coarse; $1 20@$1 28 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal slow of sale at $6 65@$8 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy and 2c.@3c. lower, with holders anxious to realize; sales have been, 79,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 25 for Rejected Spring; $1 34@$1 38 for No. 3 Spring; $1 42 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 45 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 42@$1 45 for No. 2 North-west, latter extreme; $1 48 for Nos. 1 and 2 Spring Mixed; $1 50 for No. 1 Duluth; $1 55 for common White Western; $1 60 for choice Amber Western. Also, sales 25,000 bushels No. 3 Spring, to arrive, at $1 40, and 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, all August, at $1 45. Rye has been dull, with 2,500 bushels Western sold at 81c. Barley and Barley Malt dull and unchanged. Corn has been quiet and without decided change in prices; sales have been 128,000 bushels at 50c.@54c.; Steamer Western Mixed chiefly at 51c.@52c., 55c.@56c. High Mixed; 68c.@70c. White Western; 45c.@50c. heated and unsound. Oats have been steadily held; sales 71,000 bushels at 44½c.@47c. for New Mixed Western, the latter very choice; 50c.@52½c. for White Western, and 44c.@45c. for Black Western; also, sales of 25,000 bushels Western Mixed, to arrive from Chicago soon, at 45c.

GUNNY BAGS—Have been quiet at 14¾c.@15c. for domestic cloth, and 11c. for Bagging.

HEMP AND JUTE—Sales have been 3,000 bales Jute Butts at 1¾c., currency, cash and time, and 1,500 bales for future delivery at 1⅞c., currency.

HOPS—Have been ruling weak, with small trade sales only, with prices quoted nominally as before; New-York, growth 1872, quoted at 40c.@50c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; Western, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; crop of 1870, 12c.@18c.; old olds, 10c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@50c.; English, 30c.@40c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c. ₱ lb. The few bids noted for full lots are much under asking rates.

METALS—Copper has been dull and weak; small sales. Lake at 28½c....Iron has been inactive; small lots Eglinton and Glengarnock Pig at $41@$42, and $43@$44, and some outside lots of Nos. 1 and 2 American Pig at $45, and $40@$41. We quote: No. 1 American Pig held nominally at $45@$48; No. 2 do. at $40@$43; Wrought Scrap at $44 75@$46; English Rails at $67 50, gold; American Rails, at works, $77 50@$80....Old Double Head and T Rails at $47 50; Pig-lead has been in very moderate demand, at $6 62½@$6 75, gold, for foreign, with sales of 25 tons....Pig-tin has been in less request, with Straits at 31½c.@32c., and English at 30½c., gold....Tin plates have been comparatively quiet; sales have been 500 boxes Charcoal at $11 25, gold, and 250 boxes Charcoal Terne at $10 25, gold. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11 12½@$11 50; Charcoal Terne, $10@$10 50; Coke, $9 25@$10; Coke Terne, $8 75@$9, gold, ₱ box....Zinc very tame and nominal. Spelter has been in better demand, with 50 tons sold at 7½c.@7⅝c., gold, 30 days.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet at irregular prices. We quote nominally New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, at from 60c.@83c.; Porto Rico at 31½c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@36c., and English Islands at 27½c.@42½c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been ruling weak, with discouraging reports from the producing points. No business has been reported. Crude, in bulk, quoted 7⅝c. on the spot, and 8c. for futures; Refined at 17¾c.@18c.; cases at 23c.@23¼c.; Naphtha at 10c.@10½c. In Philadelphia, Refined for July is quoted at 18¼c., with a dull market.

NAVAL STORES—The demand for Spirits Turpentine has been light to-day, and prices are weak; merchantable order quoted at 44c. Sales are 50 bbls. at 44½c.; 100 bbls., seller's option September, at 45c.; 100 bbls., seller's option August, at 43c., and 200 bbls. at 44c. Resins—Strained is quiet, with no change in prices reported. Sales are 350 bbls. at $2 80; 230 bbls. at $2 75; 1,500 bbls. on private terms. The fine grades are in light request; sales are 100 bbls. No. 2 at $3; 87 bbls. Pale at $4 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held higher, with a light business; sales have been 500 bbls. Mess, in a jobbing way, at $16 37½@$16 50, and 500 bbls. for August at $16 50@$16 75, and 25 bbls. Old Mess, on the spot, at $15 75. Dressed Hogs have been steadier; quoted at 6¼c.@7¼c. Cut-meats have been in steady, fair trade demand at full former prices; sales have been 20,000 lbs. Rib Bellies, 10½ to 11 lbs. average, at 9c.; 10,000 lbs. do.. 12 lbs. average, at 8½c.; 800 loose City-smoked Hams at 14c.@16c.; 1,000 loose Pickled Hams at 13c.@13½c.; 800 loose Pickled Shoulders at 9c. Bacon has been ruling weak, with 150 boxes Long Clear sold at 8¼c.@8⅜c. Lard has been held a trifle stronger with a light business; sales 1,260 tcs. Western contracts for July at 8 13-16c., net to the seller; 250 tcs. new to arrive this month at 8½c. on bill of lading; 250 tcs. new to arrive in August at 8¾c.; August contract quoted at 9 1-16c.; September at 9¼c.@9 5-16c.; 100 tcs. City Steam brought 8½c., and 100 tcs. No. 1, 7¾c. Of Stearine 125 tcs. choice brought 9½c....Beef has been quiet. We quote at from $8@$10 50 for New Mess; $10 75@$12 50 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $16 50@18 50 for Prime Mess; $20@$22 for India Mess, and $23@$26 for extra India Mess. Beef Hams quiet within the range of $25@31 for inferior to choice brands. Butter has been moderately active only. We quote at from 23c.@28c. for fair to choice State; 29c.@31c. for fancy lots, and 15c.@20c. for Western; 21c.@23c. for fancy do....Cheese has been in fair demand from shippers at steady prices. State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 13c.@13½c., chiefly at 12¾c.@13c. for fine, and 11½c.@12½c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 8c.@12½c.; Western product at from 9c@11½c. for ordinary to very choice Factory, ₱ lb.

SUGAR—Raw have been steadily held and moderately active, with sales of 356 hhds at 8½c. for Centrifugal, and 7⅞c. for good refining Muscovado, and 7¼c.@7⅝c. for common do. Fair refining Cuba quoted at 7⅝c.; good do., 7⅞c.; prime do., 8c.; No. 12 box Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9¼c. Refined Sugars have been weak, with Powdered quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Crushed at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Granulated, 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's, 9⅝c.@10½c., and Yellows at 8½c.@9⅝c.

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, July 1, 1873	101,183	56,208	232,338	8,896
Receipts since July 1	4,192	4,354	....	1,290
Total	105,375	60,562	232,338	10,186
Sales since July 1	2,758	123	....	....
Stock July 3, 1873	102,617	60,439	232,338	10,186
Stock July 3, 1872	100,449	86,890	71,900	5,066
Stock July 6, 1871	91,309	88,606	266,988	11,284
Stock July 7, 1870	103,751	108,324	376,233	1,547

TALLOW—Has been quiet and steadily held; sales 73 lots and 8,000 bbls., out of town stock at 7¾c.@8¼c.

WHISKY—Has been ruling dull and lower; sales of 250 bbls. at 91¾c.@92c.

FREIGHTS—Rule strong, with a fair demand for accommodation and a moderately active chartering business. To Liverpool, 24,000 bushels Wheat, steamer of the 12th, at 12¾d.; 13,000 bushels do., steamer of the 9th, at 13d.; 16,000 bushels Corn, next week's steamer 12d.; 8,000 boxes Cheese, 75s.; 500 bales Cotton, 7-16d., and per sail 32,000 bushels Wheat, 11d. To Cardiff by steamer, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 14d. To London, by sail, 300 bbls. Resin, 4s. 6d. To Glasgow, per steamer, 16,000 bushels Grain, 11¾d.@12d., per 56 lbs.; 400 bbls. Flour, 3s.@9d.; 1,000 boxes Cheese, 75s.; Norwegian bark, (to arrive, about due,) 2,800 quarters Grain to Cork for orders at 8s. 9d., with 3d. off if direct, option of British Channel at 8s. 6d., and 3d off; a Swedish brig, hence, to a Baltic port, with 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 8s.; an American bark, from Philadelphia, to the Continent, with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum at 8s. 3d.; an Austrian bark, (relet,) hence, with 2,800 quarters Grain, to Cork for orders, at 9s. and £10 gratuity; a Norwegian bark, hence, to Cork for orders, with 5,000 quarters Grain at 9s. 3d., and 3d. off if direct.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 3, 1873.

As the national holiday occurs this year on the day set apart for our third daily report of the City trade in live stock, we desire to inform our readers that there will be no general trade on that forenoon. A few private sales may be effected, but nothing more. On this forenoon there was a most depressed condition of trade. Beeves were slow at following rates: Native Steers from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights 6 cwt. to 8 cwt.; Texas Steers from 8c.@10c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 6½ cwt. Sheep were slow from 5c.@6c. ₱ lb. Lambs in fair demand from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.; 1 car of coarse quality thin Lambs sold at 8c. ₱ lb. Veals were more difficult of sale than on yesterday forenoon; prices were, however, on the same range. Live Hogs were not quoted; City dressed from 6⅛c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

Communipaw Sheep market—Kase & Houver sold 200 Pennsylvania Lambs, average weight 50 lbs. ₱ head, at 8c. ₱ lb.; 150 Lambs, average weights from 58 lbs. to 62 lbs. ₱ head, at 11c. ₱ lb.; 327 Lambs, average weights from 60 lbs. to 66 lbs. ₱ head, at 11c. ₱ lb.; 99 Lambs, average weight 57 lbs. ₱ head, at 11¼c. ₱ lb.; 84 Lambs, average weight 61 lbs. ₱ head, at 11½c. ₱ lb. The above lots were from New-Jersey.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Communipaw yards—1,126 head of horned Cattle, 1,603 Hogs, no Sheep, 200 Lambs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 3.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 50 cars reported to arrive, 1,139 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,010 head, or 530 cars, against 574 cars for the same time last week; the market was dull; good Cattle were ¼c. off, and common stock fully ½c. off; there was a poor attendance of buyers; about 750 head were disposed of; sales, 318 head Illinois Steers ranging from 1,115 to 1,356 lbs., at $5 50@$6; 150 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,055 to 1,336 lbs., at $4 75@$5 25; 69 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,017 lbs., at $4; 158 head Indiana Steers ranging from 1,112 to 1,376 lbs., at $5 50@$6 30; 32 head Indiana Stockers, averaging 988 lbs., at $4 55; 22 head Cherokee Steers, averaging 990 lbs., at $5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,000 head, against 14,200 head for the same time last week. The market was not as active as yesterday; Western Sheep, $4@$4 75; Western Lambs, $6 50@$7; Canada Sheep, $4@$4 75; Canada Lambs, $7 50@$8 50; Kentucky Lambs are generally of a poor quality and unsalable; Sales 1,220 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 80 to 89 lbs., at $4@$4 75; 96 head Michigan Sheep, averaging 72 lbs., at $3 50; 80 head Canada Sheep, ranging from 131 to 135 lbs., at $4 50@$5; 427 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 50 to 64 lbs., at $8 25@$8 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 15,500 head, against 14,900 head for the same time last week; the market was slow; not sufficient sales to make quotable rates; prices are nominally $4 75@$4 90.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Cattle opened with a fair demand and closed dull; very best on sale to-day, 6c.@7½c.; that generally rated first quality, 5½c.@6c.; medium or good fair quality, 4¼c.@5¼c.; sales, 1,022; receipts, 1,214. Hogs dull and ¼c. lower; Corn fed, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Stillers, 6⅜c.@6¾c. Sheep very dull and lower; sales at 4c.@5c.; receipts, 5,633.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 3.—Cattle—The market opens tame, and the supply promises to be less than last week; average quality not so good; there is not enough done to establish a market. Sheep and Lambs—Market dull, with good supply of both; prices are ¼c.@½c. off on the former, and ¼c.@½c. on the latter; the demand is principally local; Sheep, $5@$5 75; Lambs, $8@$11.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 3.—Lake and Rail Imports for the past twenty-four hours—Flour, 3,625 bbls.; Wheat, 113,196 bushels; Corn, 84,860 bushels; Oats, 47,208 bushels; Rye, 16,141 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 151,980 bushels; Corn, 157,949 bushels; Oats, 58,200 bushels; Rye, 16,960 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 43,507 bushels; Oats, 82,873 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6½c., to New-York. Flour quiet; sales of Western Spring at $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$8; Amber, $8 25@$8 50; White, $9@$9 75. Wheat dull; sales, 350 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 35, 3,800 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 41@$1 42, 2,000 bushels Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 42, 1,700 bushels Red Winter at $1 55; quoted, Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 42, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 41@$1 42, No. 2 Spring at $1 34@$1 35, Chicago No. 2 at $1 33, White Canada at $1 65@$1 70, White Michigan at $1 65@$1 82½. Corn firmer; sales of 23,000 bushels very choice No. 2 at 45c., 17,000 bushels No. 2 at 42c.@43c., 800 bushels No. 2 at 43½c. Oats steady; sales, 5,000 bushels Chicago No. 2, in lots, at 39c.; 14,000 bushels, to arrive, at 38c.; 650 bushels White at 45c. Rye quiet at 73c.@75c. Barley steady; sales of Canada at 95c.@98c.; No. 2 Western at 90c.@95c. Barley-malt firm; sales of Western at $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western at $1 10@$1 15; Prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. The balance of the markets unchanged. The present facilities for drying grain at this port are estimated at 70,000 bushels per day.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 23@$1 24; No. 2 do., $1 15¼@$1 16, closing at the inside price; seller July, $1 15½@$1 15¾; seller August, $1 13@$1 13½; seller September, $1 08. Corn quiet; trading chiefly in August options; No. 2 Mixed sold at 34c.@34½c. for fresh; seller August, 37⅛c.@37⅜c.; seller September, 39½c.@39⅝c. Oats in good demand at 28¾c. for No. 2 cash; seller July, 28¼c.@28⅜c.; seller August, 28½c. Rye quiet at 60½c.@61c. for No. 2. Barley dull at 51c.@51½c. for No. 2. Pork firmer and higher at $15, cash; $14 90@$15 seller July; $15 15@$15 25 seller August; $15 50@$15 60 seller September. Bulk Meats—Sales of Short Rib Middles at 8½c.@8⅝c. cash; seller August, 8⅞c.@9c. Lard quiet at $8 cash; $8 20@$8 25 seller August. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 161,000 bushels Corn, and 103,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn, 137,000 bushels Oats. Freights firm; Corn to Buffalo, 8c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 3.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter, and $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales one car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50; round lots offered at $1 48. Corn unchanged; sales 6,500 bushels at 50c.@52c. for Low Mixed; 53c. for High Mixed, in car lots. Oats quiet; sales of one car Western at 44c. Corn-meal sold at $1 15 for Bolted and $1 10 for unbolted, per cwt. Mill-feed unchanged at $20 for Shorts, $21 for Shipstuffs, and $22 for Middlings, per ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, and $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—22,300 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, and 1,414,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—3,900 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, and 905,000 feet of Lumber.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Flour unchanged and dull. Wheat steady; choice White, $1 75@$1 80; fair to prime do., $1 60@$1 70; choice Amber, $1 70@$1 75; good to prime Red, $1 50@$1 65; common to fair do., $1 25@$1 45; Western Red, $1 35@$1 48; do. Amber, $1 55@$1 60. Corn—White Southern scarce and nominal at 80c.; Yellow do. firm and scarce at 62c.; Mixed Western dull at 59½c. Oats steady; Southern, 46c.@50c. Western Mixed, 40c.@44c.; do. White, 45c.@46c. Rye unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $16 75@$17. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14½c.@15½c. Lard, 8¾c.@9c. Western Butter unchanged. Whisky, 93½c.@94c. The Corn Exchange and the Stock Board adjourned to-day until Monday next.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Flour quiet at $6 50@$6 85. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn advanced and in fair demand at 48c.@50c. Rye firm at 68c. Oats quiet at 30c.@40c. Barley dull and drooping. Butter steady. Provisions strong. Pork held firmly at $16. Lard firmer; more inquiry; Steam held at 8½c.; Kettle at 8¾c. Bulk-meats strong and in good demand; Shoulders held at 7c.; sales at 7½c., buyer August; Clear Rib Sides sold at 9⅜c.; Clear Sides held at 9¾c. Bacon strong and in good demand at 7¾c. for Shoulders; 9⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; Clear Sides sold early at 9½c.; held at 9¾c. at close. Whisky firm at 92c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Petroleum dull; Crude, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Refined, 18⅛c. for July; 18¼c. for August, September, and October. Flour very dull; Superfine, $3 50; Extra, $4 25@$4 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 37½@$8 50. Wheat quiet, but firm; Red, $1 65@$1 68. Rye unchanged. Corn firm; Yellow, 56c.@57c.; Mixed Western, 55c.; damaged, 30c.@40c. Oats firmer; White, 44c.@46c.; Mixed, 42c.; damaged, 36c. Whisky quiet and steady at 93c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 3.—Hay dull and easier at $23 for prime, $24 for choice. Pork firmer and in demand at $17. Bacon active and higher at $8¼c. for Shoulders; 9⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10c. for Clear Sides. Sugar dull at 8½c.@9c. for fair to good. Whisky dull at 93c. for Louisiana; 95c. for Cincinnati. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 126½; New-York, sight, ⅜ premium. Gold, 115.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 3.—Wheat unchanged; no sales. Rye dull and quiet. Corn steady; sales 2 cars Western Mixed at 59c.@60c. Oats firm, and in good request; sales, 1 car No. 1 Western, to arrive, at 52c.; 1 car do., to arrive, at 51c.; 3,500 bushels Chicago, in lots, at 46½c.@47c.; 1 car White State, in bags, at 56c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 3.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 41½c. Resin quiet at $2 30 for Strained; $3 50 for low Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3 10.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mixed—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss E. Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Jane Eyre—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Cigarette, the Little Leopard of France—Miss Amy Stone. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Beats of New-York.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—The Di Cesnola collection from Cyprus.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
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The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.. 3
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 3
The Weekly Times, per annum..... 2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The wise Hebrew king declared that the way of transgressors is hard. In New-York we have changed all that. We make things as comfortable as we can for great scoundrels and very rough for honest men. When the Sheriff is intrusted with an attachment on the person of Tweed, he gives that distinguished individual due notice of his intention to wait upon him, he delivers the writ in person with profuse apologies for any slight inconvenience he may cause his illustrious friend, and he humbly awaits the pleasure of the boss thief in regard to the time at which it may suit him to appear in court. But when the same functionary is intrusted with the service of an attachment upon an official who has crowded ten years' work into two, that he might save the City of New-York from the disastrous consequences of Tweed's plunder, mark how differently the Sheriff proceeds. He selects a deputy in whose insolence he confides, and leaves that person to perform his duty as offensively as possible. The deputy knows that the man of whom he is in search can be found at his post during at least nine hours of the day. His message pertains to public business, but he waits long enough to give its delivery the character of a private affront. Though the official to be arrested is the head of the Finance Department of New-York, the Sheriff's deputy refuses to accept his check as good for $500, and treats him with more insolence than he would have shown to any ordinary confidence operator or fraudulent debtor. Had the attachment against Controller Green been as regular, as it was in defiance of the legal form observed in such cases, the circumstances of his arrest by the Sheriff's deputy would have constituted an equally inexcusable utrage. This exhibition of petty malice on the part of Brennan and his deputies is a very good way of making popular capital for the man whose chief offense in their eyes is his success in preventing them from taking $300,000, which they never earned, out of the public Treasury.

Later details of the affair at Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, give it no better appearance for the white settlers. The unsupported story of a boy that he had been shot at and slightly wounded by Indians was deemed sufficient provocation for a foray upon the Utes, during which it is admitted that several of them were killed and a number of horses stolen. So long as the settlers are permitted to deal with the Indians as they please, these incidents of border life will be repeated, and we shall never be free from the danger of a general Indian war. The agents of the peace policy who are engaged in civilizing the savages should try their hand on some of the whites. Success in that direction would be of great benefit to the nation.

It is possible to pay too high a price for news. The following appears in the cable dispatches of the Associated Press:

"London, July 3.—The London *Hour*, of this morning, in an editorial, commends the Patent-right law of the United States!"

Who cares?

Vanderbilt's railroad people have nearly murdered another man. Mr. Ross, of the firm of Ross Brothers, was run over yesterday at Sixtieth-street, and almost cut to pieces. There are no precautions for the public safety taken on this line. It runs through a densely-crowded part of the City, dividing it into two, and no attempt whatever is made to secure people who *must* cross the track from mutilation and death. Mr. Vanderbilt seems to be anxious to have the blood of a good many of his fellow-citizens upon his head.

The Louisiana duel appears to have been marked by more than the usual fantastic mingling of crime and folly. Judge Cooley, we are told, on being challenged for a cause of dispute arising out of a suit he had carried against the challenger, had first to postpone the duel until after he had argued a motion for a new trial of this very case, and then objected to a postponement of the motion because he had to fight his duel. Was ever such argument heard in a court of law before? To be sure he did not say this in so many words, but he did say that if the hearing were adjourned till Wednesday, (the duel being set for Tuesday,) he might not be alive to argue it; and every man in court, from the Judge to the crier, knew what he meant. So did the police know, so did everybody in Orleans, —everybody in the country, we might say, who read the papers, knew from Friday till Tuesday that these men were going to fight. Yet in all these five days no hand was raised to stop them. The Chief of Police read the progress of the affair from day to day in the morning papers, the Judge on the bench gravely received the announcement of this illegal combat as a proper argument in a court of justice, and neither moved a finger to vindicate the law. Are they less guilty than the man who fired the fatal bullet, or the others who stood by to see murder done, and who exchanged civilities with the assassin?

There is a good deal of excitement in some parts of Mexico over what the people are pleased to regard as a threatening movement toward annexation to this country, of which Mackenzie's raid after the Kickapoos is believed to be the first step. The excitement is, to say the least, very premature, and there is one way in which any repetition of the Mackenzie excursion can be made impossible. That is for the Mexican Government to keep the raiders on their own side in order.

For his age—thirty-two years—M. Paul Granier de Cassagnac has probably fought more duels than any Parisian journalist of the present day. The political polemic of Imperialism would, it might be supposed, be less animated in these days than when MM. Scholl, Gustave Flourens, and a score of others had to take up the small sword at the challenge of the redoubtable Paul. But the unfortunate Communist deputy, M. Ranc, seems to have provoked the sworn defender of the Empire to an extent for which blood alone can atone. In spite of his political affiliations, M. Ranc seems to be a respectable kind of man, and if any blood is to flow on this occasion, it may be hoped in the interests of humanity that it will be a copious stream of the morbidly-heated fluid that flows in the veins of M. De Cassagnac.

THE NEW MURDER LAW.

Whoever will carefully read the charge of Judge Davis in the Walworth case, will come to the conclusion that if his construction of the statutory definitions of the crime of murder is sustained by the courts, the death penalty is practically abolished in this State. The issue which is presented to the public in this first application of a new statute is therefore one of the utmost importance. Although the fact that a revision of the statutes relating to homicide had been made by the Legislature was well known, and although the public was, perhaps, (although we doubt it,) aware of the provisions of the new law, no one suspected that the courts would find such startling changes resulting from an apparently slight verbal alteration in defining the crime of murder in the first degree. The change which is now declared to have been made is no less unexpected than unwelcome. At a time when lawlessness has made human life in our midst more insecure than in any other civilized community, it is not at all satisfactory to find that the chief restraint upon this lawlessness has been removed. It has been a favorite assertion with superficial observers that the death penalty had no restraining influence, because of the infrequency and uncertainty of its infliction. But the general public knows better. The mere fact that such a penalty existed and could be inflicted was of great value to the community. It might fall upon any transgressor, sometimes it did fall, and it is idle to say that this terror of the law was worthless. Recalling only the experience of the last three years, we know that since Real was hanged no ruffian has laid in wait for and assassinated a policeman; since Reynolds was executed, brutality such as he displayed has never invaded the home of peaceful citizens. With these facts before us it is absurd to say that the death penalty had no terror for the lawless. The criminal was always eager to evade it by accepting imprisonment for life in its stead, and thus furnished an unanswerable argument in favor of its retention and enforcement.

We have spoken of the death penalty as a thing of the past, and it certainly is so if the rulings of Judge Davis are accepted in the application of the new statute. And it is difficult to see how they can be rejected. Judge Davis is a man of great acuteness and impartiality, and during the recent trial he won the full confidence of the public. It may be that he gave too much effect to the word "deliberate" as used in the definition of murder in the first degree; there is, indeed, reason to hope that his interpretation will be somewhat modified in future cases. But even with this modification it will be impossible for District Attorneys to obtain convictions for the capital crime except in very rare and exceptional cases. If an intending murderer were to publicly proclaim his purpose a day or even an hour in advance, and fulfilled his threat to the letter, we suppose he might be convicted under this act as it is likely to be construed. But murderers rarely, if ever, do this sort of thing. Since 1869 we have had over 200 homicides in this City, and only one case of murder in the first degree under this law. Heretofore intentional murder has been deliberate murder, and, notwithstanding the prejudices of juries against the infliction of capital punishment, it has been possible in many cases to obtain the verdict demanded by justice and the interests of the community.

But now juries are required to find "deliberation" before they can convict of the capital crime. Is it likely they will do it? How is it possible they can do it? Facts to show this deliberation can never be stronger than they were in the Walworth case—yet, in view of these facts, and under the instructions of the Court, the jury convicted for the lesser offense, and no exception can be taken to their action. They did their duty conscientiously. The case of Gillen, the wife-murderer, was almost equally flagrant; there was ample evidence that his crime was an unprovoked, inexcusable, intentional murder—yet there was no proof of deliberation, and District Attorney Phelps was forced to accept a plea of guilty in the second degree. Juries are required to have testimony as to a mental action which it is impossible to get before they can render a verdict for the capital crime. On the other hand, there is danger that under the new definition of murder in the second degree, juries will be apt to do injustice by too great readiness to convict of that offense. Intent is always present at the commission of crime, although almost invariably formed at the instant; but in cases of homicide it is often accompanied by qualifying circumstances that should reduce the grade of the offense. But now that they are released from the duty of rendering a verdict for which the death penalty could be inflicted, juries are likely to overlook these circumstances in order to gain credit for inflexible justice and convict for the second degree when the verdict should be for one of the grades of manslaughter.

In almost all respects the new law will be found detrimental to the best interests of the community, and its early repeal is required. Whatever may have been the intentions of its authors, its practical application has been attended with results that place a premium on murder. It is not the first law which seemed excellent in theory, only to be found very defective in practice, and its repeal will be no reflection either upon the persons who drafted it, or the Legislature which passed it.

AN ASTONISHING JOB.

Some six years ago, the State Legislature authorized the construction of a hospital to be called "The Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane," to be built near Poughkeepsie. The intention was a good one. The lower part of the State, lying on either side of the Hudson River, and embracing some of the most densely-populated counties, was without adequate provision for the care of patients of this character. The purpose was that the State should furnish the building and the attendance, medical and otherwise, and the localities or persons sending the patients to the hospital should pay the cost of maintenance. The building was to accommodate 500 patients, was to be built by contract on plans and specifications approved by the Governor, Secretary of State, and Controller, and was estimated to cost, at the most, $800,000. The work was placed in the hands of nine managers, who have been pushing it gradually forward since 1867.

The methods adopted by these gentlemen, and the results they have obtained, are very remarkable. These were reported to the State Senate last Winter by Hon. D. P. Wood, Chairman of the Committee on Finance. The managers have entirely disregarded the law by which they were authorized to act. They have altered the plans and specifications, they have done the work by days' labor instead of by contract, and they have already spent nearly $1,200,000, though not more than one-third of the work is finished. At this rate the committee report that the hospital will cost not less than $3,000,000, and perhaps as much as $4,000,000.

Some of the details of the extravagance of the board are amazing. For instance, the first part of the work undertaken was the construction of a reservoir, into which the water was pumped from the river through an eight-inch iron pipe; from the reservoir the water was carried to the hospital by a twelve-inch iron pipe, the engine and machinery employed being on the scale of those used in supplying a neighboring city of 20,000 inhabitants. The cost of the reservoir was $100,000. Thirty thousand dollars was expended in blasting some rough rocks jutting into the reservoir, and the Superintendent gave as a reason for this that, if some of the patients were missing, they might want to rake the bottom of the reservoir to find the bodies, and with this the rocks would interfere.

Most of the rooms in the building are very small, only eight feet by ten; yet they are all divided by brick partitions, some of them sixteen inches in thickness. Nothing seems to have interfered with the managers' whims and fancies. The floors are laid in yellow Southern pine, the most expensive of flooring, fitted and cut in a way greatly to enhance the cost. The heating is arranged on a scale that, with only 150 patients, ten tons of coal per day is consumed. The mention of these items sufficiently explains the disappearance of $1,200,000 of the people's money. The committee, in their report, after describing this state of things, exonerate the managers from any "misappropriation" of the money. If they mean by this that there is no evidence that the managers pocketed any portion of it, we are, of course, bound to accept the committee's statement. They have investigated the matter. We have not. But the committee might have been more explicit. If expenditure of money by public agents in defiance of law, and for objects to which the law never appropriated it, is not misappropriation, then it would be interesting to know what would constitute that offense. This loose use of words is calculated not only to mislead, but to confuse the popular ideas of what is censurable and what is excusable. The committee describe the managers as "excellent and accomplished gentlemen," "learned or distinguished in the professions or kinds of business in which they were engaged," but not capable or vigilant in this case. The fact is, the managers were faithless public officers. We believe they received no pay for their services, but they were the more strongly bound to do their work carefully and thoroughly. The obligation was one not only of duty, but of honor, and really "excellent gentlemen" would have regarded it as having double force. The committee recommended that work on the building should be stopped until the plans and methods can be revised, and their execution be placed in competent hands with proper security for the completion of the hospital at a reasonable cost. But this the Legislature very strangely declined, and made a large appropriation for continuing the work.

ATLANTIC TRAVEL.

The long period during which the Cunard steamers have been running without losing the life of a passenger, is one of the marvels of modern travel. Through good weather and bad, their steamers come in *safely*—not always first, it is true, because speed on this line is sacrificed, whenever necessary, to safety. The latter object is what all the servants of the company are taught to aim at. Sir James Anderson, long in the company's employment, bears striking testimony to the rigor with which this policy is carried out, in a letter recently published:

"It is only fair to say that in the Cunard service we were never encouraged to make any needless effort. I never remember any commander being blamed for a long voyage nor praised for a short one. There was everything in those fine ships which a man could desire to insure safety, and I, for one, always felt that if the ship I commanded was lost, it would be my fault, and that no blame could attach to the owners, and hardly any to rocks, current, or tempest."

Here we have one great secret of the great safety which the Cunard line undoubtedly offers to its passengers. To bring a ship into port without an accident is the great aim of all the commanders. The security of the line is not a matter of "luck." The officers are all carefully chosen, and no foolish risks are ever incurred by attempts to make crack voyages for the sake of beating other vessels.

No one will be surprised that this line is the first to adopt the new route across the Atlantic which has long been recommended, and which is thus officially described:

"With a view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line will, henceforth, take a specified course for all seasons of the year. On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50° at 43° latitude, or nothing to the north of 43°. On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50° at 42° latitude, or nothing to the north of 42°."

There can be no doubt as to the wisdom of this change. It makes the passage a little longer—about 100 miles one way, we believe, and 110 miles the other—but it provides great additional precautions against accidents. It takes the ships out of the way of ice, keeps them clear of Cape Race, and lessens their liability to be caught in fogs. Capt. Anderson thus writes on the subject:

"There are many reasons in the public interest why the plan of defined tracks should be supported by the popular voice as a principle worthy of general adoption. I venture to affirm, that, in the fogs which prevail on and about the banks of Newfoundland, human judgment is almost worthless. The best discipline must be favored with a quick ear, and something like accurate instinct, to avoid the dangers of collision with ships and ice, which occur far more frequently than the public ever hear of.

The track selected for the homeward-bound steamers has the advantage of a favorable current, often strong, so that the loss of time will generally be unimportant, and the gain to the safety so great that no well-built and well-equipped steamer should ever be lost between England and New-York. I attach so much importance to the danger which exists in the absence of this plan of well-defined tracks, that I would never willingly go as a passenger to America unless I knew the captain would avoid the neighborhood of ice and Cape Race, and keep upon a track where his skill and judgment would really count for something, instead of trusting merely to an accidental dexterity should danger be encountered in the midst of fog and midnight darkness.

I can afford now to speak plainly of these matters, having run all the risks, and having had ample time to reflect upon the needlessness and absurdity of the effort made to gain an advantage of a few hours over some other vessel or commander."

The Cunard line has taken the lead, as usual, in a change greatly affecting the public safety—but its efforts will be deprived of half their effect if other lines do not follow its example. The manager of the National Steam-ship Company, in this country, is an active, persevering, and sagacious man, and we may hope that he will induce his company to adopt the new route. The Inman, White Star, Williams & Guion, and other lines should do the same. The chances of collision would then be so slight as to be scarcely worth taking into calculation. But while other lines are floundering about all over the Atlantic, it is impossible for one line to secure absolute safety by keeping to a clear and well-defined road. It is of great consequence that all the lines should concur in this change. Underwriters should apply the proper pressure to compel them to do it, and the English Board of Trade might greatly assist. All practical men agree that the new route is by far the safest yet followed, and travelers are much interested in seeing it generally adopted. We hope the great steam-ship companies will soon come to an understanding on the subject, and not decline to adopt an enormous improvement in Atlantic travel just because the Cunard line was the first to start it.

THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

The races at Long Branch to-day will probably draw out a larger crowd than has ever attended a race-meeting on this continent. The Monmouth Park Association, of which Mr. John Hoey is President, have shown very remarkable enterprise and good judgment in their management of the course at Long Branch. They have steadily adhered to the rule that liberality toward the public is the surest way of bringing out a liberal measure of public support. The latest popular concession which they have made is in making the admission to the track free. This involves a very substantial sacrifice of revenue, but it is the true way to popularize horse-racing in the United States, and to make the Long Branch meetings the great sporting events of the season. If Jerome Park bids fair to become the American Ascot, Monmouth Park is certain to take the place of the American Epsom.

A pleasanter method of getting to a race-course does not exist than that which is presented in the trip to Long Branch. The sail across the Lower Bay includes as many pleasures as can well be compressed into an hour's duration of any kind of locomotion. The brief railroad journey between the Sandy Hook pier and the course has, undoubtedly, its drawbacks when made in company with an immense crowd; but there is every reason to assume that to-day, as well as on the succeeding days of this meeting, the arrangements will be of a kind calculated to reduce discomfort to a minimum. In regard to the sport, there is nothing hypothetical. On every one of the nine days of the meeting there will be one or more races really worth taking some trouble to see, and on some of the days there will be contests that cannot fail to be memorable in the annals of American sport. The great event to-day will be the Jersey Derby. As the chief three-year-old contest of the season, this always attracts a large share of public interest even outside of what are known as sporting circles. This year the interest in this race is more than usually keen. The merits of the two great "coming horses," *Tom Bowling* and *Springbok*, are as generally canvassed as anything short of a startling murder ever is at this season. People who know very little of Mr. Belmont are getting excited over the chances of his horses, *Count D'Orsay* and *Silk Stocking*, and, altogether, the Jersey Derby has, this year, taken the rank of a subject of first-class public interest.

But, though the excitement of to-day's racing will culminate in the Jersey Derby, it will have sufficient scope before that race is reached. A three mile steeple-chase over such a course as that at Monmouth Park must always, with a fair field, be a thing worth seeing. It is in the interest of legitimate sport that this form of racing should not be allowed to involve a constant risk of mangling a jockey or two. It may, therefore, be suggested to the owner of such a horse as *Sorrel Dan*, that he should avoid a repetition of the accident at Jerome Park, by putting some one on the horse's back who can take the leap over a high stone wall without a very obvious risk of breaking his neck. The mile dash ought to be a good race, and the mile heats will, from the character of the probable starters, prove one of the finest matches of the season. To people who like some excitement to enter into the enjoyment of a holiday, the spending of the Fourth at Long Branch may be confidently recommended.

LAGER BEER.

No question which has been before the Excise Commissioners has seemed to them more difficult of decision, and none has been more carefully considered, than that regarding the sale of liquors generally, but especially of lager-beer on Sunday. If we look only at the letter of the law, it is evident there is no question to be determined, since the statute prohibits such sales, and the Commissioners are bound to see that the law is obeyed. But they have been for some time beset by the advocates of Sunday lager, who have assumed that it was within the discretion of the Commissioners to so enforce the law as to leave Sunday sales practically unrestricted. The most earnest efforts, moreover, have been made in behalf of the German beer-gardens, where music accompanies beer; and to convince the Commissioners that these should not be molested, they were lately taken on a Sunday tour through the gardens, with the result of proving that the frequenters of these places, as a rule, are sober and orderly.

There is no doubt that the practice among the Germans of resorting on Sunday to these beer-gardens is generally harmless as to the community at large, and is not hurtful to those immediately interested, except in very rare cases. It is seldom that the frequenters of these places become intoxicated, and it is still more unusual for such a disturbance of the peace to occur as to call for the intervention of the police. When the peace of the beer-gardens has been disturbed, it has almost invariably been by intruders who had become intoxicated elsewhere. On the facts, then, the case was clearly with the advocates of the gardens, but it happened that the Commissioners were compelled also to consider the law. They could not grant permission for these gardens to be kept open on Sunday because they were forced, under the advice of counsel, to decide that lager-beer is an intoxicating beverage, nor could they give any assurance that selling upon Sunday would not be followed by the prescribed penalty of revocation of license.

But the Commissioners have not found it necessary to wholly separate lager and music. Seeking to preserve the rights of all, they have determined to grant licenses to the gardens where music is introduced, in all cases where a majority of the residents within two hundred feet of it in either direction give their consent. Nothing is said about Sunday, but we presume the Commissioners will be compelled to enforce the law whenever cases of its violation are brought to their attention. They show a desire to favor this favorite recreation of a large class of our population to the utmost extent allowed by the statute, and whatever restrictions they may place upon it will be from no desire to curtail the privileges of any class, but from the necessity of obeying the law.

While they have been thus liberal where liberality was deserved, they have rigorously used the power intrusted to them in other directions. It is something gained for good government that such houses as that in Houston-street, where a brutal murder was recently committed, must now remain closed, and that licenses are refused to all the cellars which have of late years been the scene of disgraceful orgies. It is yet too soon to state with exactness the number of places which will be licensed, but it is already certain that we shall not be burdened in the future with the 8,000 drinking saloons which were found to be in existence when the new board took office in May. We have heretofore commented on the danger to the community in this large number of saloons, and the Excise Commissioners, who are doing something to repress as well as regulate the liquor traffic, are entitled to the public thanks.

OUR FERRY-BOATS.

Some time since we suggested to the companies running ferry-boats between this City and Brooklyn that an alteration in the rules, abolishing the smoking privilege in "gents' cabins," would be calculated to conduce very materially to the comfort of passengers. The smoking and chewing nuisances were then just bearable, owing to the coolness of the weather; but now, with the thermometer in the nineties, they are intolerable, even to a large number of those who were formerly not particular as to the cleanliness of a deck-floor, provided they could solace themselves with the peaceful pipe or the fragrant cigar. The men who abhor tobacco-smoke, and they are by no means few, have traveled in the ladies' cabins so persistently, that they are accustomed to regard them as having been originally intended for their use. Indeed, so impressed are they with the justice of their claims in this respect, that, however ungallant it may seem, they do not scruple to possess themselves of the best seats, very often to the exclusion of ladies. There may be some excuse for a failure to see ladies, on the part of young men, for it must be admitted that, once having reached a sitting posture, they never lift their eyes from their newspapers until the sudden thud of the boat against the slip announces her arrival at the point of destination. Then they jump to their feet, and rush for the guard-chains like a herd of newly liberated Texan cattle. During the past two weeks the ladies' cabins, through the causes before referred to, have been crowded to excess, while the "gents' cabins" have often not been more than two-thirds filled. This fact, we should think, ought to be sufficient to satisfy the directors of the ferry companies that a change of some kind is necessary. Even in cool weather, it seldom or never occurs that both ends of the "gents' cabin" are occupied by smokers. One end would at any time prove more than sufficient for the purpose, provided it might be considered desirable to continue the smoking privilege on a lesser scale. It would be much better, though, to restrict it to the open space in the fore and afterpart of the boat at the "gents'" side. This system would enable those who prefer a comfortable seat to a standing smoke to take their choice. It would relieve the pressure in the ladies' cabins, and, in short, be in every respect a change for the better. Some few smokers and chewers might be found who would grumble at such a daring innovation on what has come to be regarded as an established custom, but the great body of the traveling public would be pleased, and would express its pleasure in a most unmistakable manner.

There is another matter in relation to the accommodation on the East River ferry-boats that might be worthy of consideration. At certain hours of the day the boats that connect the principal thoroughfares between New-York and Brooklyn, have not space enough to allow passengers to stand, much less sit. This is especially so in the case of the Fulton ferry-boats. From 5 until 6:30 o'clock in the evening, the boats are crammed as tightly as sardine-boxes, and are as hot as Turkish baths. To provide a remedy, it appears to us, should not be so difficult, considering the facilities that are afforded for the building of extra saloons on the upper decks. These saloons need not be very high, if well ventilated from the sides. They would soon become the most favorite sitting places on the boats, and could, moreover, be added at a comparatively trifling expense. The directors of the Fulton Ferry Company will doubtless think that there will be no use for such saloons after the East River bridge has been opened for traffic. We beg to differ with them. One bridge will not absorb all the traffic; neither will it prevent tired workmen from paying one cent to enjoy a five or ten minutes' breeze in an upper-deck saloon. In the hot days comfort in traveling is keenly appreciated, and the public carriers who do their utmost to provide it, are those who best consult their own interests.

UNION COLLEGE.

ITS PROSPERITY — ALUMNI DAY — PRIZE SPEAKING—COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Schenectady, Wednesday, July 2, 1873.

Schenectady, after remaining almost stationary for nearly half a century, has at length awoke. Its progress for the last few years has been marked and striking. Union College, or University, as it must now be called, seems to be shaking the impulse. The arrangements recently completed, by means of which the Law and Medical Schools of Albany, with the Dudley Observatory, are connected with the college, giving to the institution a more varied and liberal scholarship, are doing wonders in awakening a proper interest and activity in the friends of the college. The President, Dr. E. N. Potter, has been instrumental in bringing this important result about. The new chapel and Alumni Hall, whose foundations were laid a dozen years ago, are now approaching completion, and will be open for use long before next year's Alumni gathering. The cost of the building will reach $60,000. A gymnasium, in the rear of the South College, is also nearly finished. The President's new house, the fruit of the liberality of Mr. Joseph W. Fuller, of Troy, is just finished. Extensive additions to the philosophical apparatus and library have been made and are going on. Forty thousand dollars have been given by Hon. Clarkson N. Potter and Mr. Howard Potter, $10,000 by James Brown, all of New-York, and $10,000 by Mr. Fuller, for this purpose. The fund reaches $100,000.

The exercises of Commencement Week were begun on Sunday evening by the customary sermon before the Theological Society, preached by Rev. N. Millard, of Syracuse. His theme was "The Temptations of a College and City Life."

Monday evening witnessed the most popular gathering of the week. The First Reformed Church was crowded to listen to the prize speaking, the competitors being four members of the Sophomore and six of the Junior Class, in the following order: Sophomores—Michael Angelo, J. D. Houghton; World Rulers, S. D. Jewell; Mystery, Chas. B. King; Offsets, A. V. V. Raymond. Juniors—Chances in Life, C. P. L. Butler; The Scholar's Mission, J. T. Hoyt; The Emancipator, P. H. McDermott; The Battle of Life, R. A. McDuffee; A Glance at the Nations, John F. Slosser; National Character, Geo. M. Viall.

The meeting of the Alumni was held at 10 A. M., Hon. Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, in the chair. One member was present, Rev. Donald C. McLaren, of the Class of 1813, and spoke with much feeling of his college life more than sixty years before. An Alumnus from North Carolina, of the Class of 1831, Judge Nathaniel B. Boyden, eulogized his old teacher, the late venerable Dr. Nott. Other addresses were delivered by Messrs. Pierson, Hager, Amahla, Dr. M. N. McLaren, Howard Potter, after which the meeting balloted for a trustee to fill the place of Harvey J. King, Esq., about to become vacant. Mr. King was re-elected. The Alumni also elected ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman as President of the association for the following year.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, in effect that the Alumni pledge themselves to raise $30,000 to endow a classical professorship which shall give a measure of relief to the professors who hold the places of seniority in the scientific departments of the college.

The list of Alumni deceased during the year contains several eminent names, and what is remarkable, three names of persons who graduated the last year of the former century. They are all of clergymen—Rev. Hubbell Loomis, of Illinois; Rev. Henry Ostrander, D. D., and Rev. Herman Vedder, of this State. Mansfield Tracy Walworth was also on the list.

Commencement exercises were held in the First Reformed Church. They were opened with music. After this, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Backus, late pastor, and for forty years of the Presbyterian Church of this City.

At the close of the speaking, President Potter presented the prizes in the following order: The Ingham Prize—John D. Countermine; the Inaugural Prize—Benjamin I. Stanton; the Warner Prize—Henry O. Hill; Prize Essays in English Literature—Wm. P. Rudd, Jas. H. Hoyt; Junior and Sophomore Prize Speaking—Juniors, J. McDermott, J. H. Hoyt; Sophomores, Messrs. Raymond and King; Blatchford Oratorical Medals—Frank H. Potter, Eugene L. Mapes.

The degrees were conferred upon the graduating class. Only two honorary degrees were announced by the President—to Gov. John A. Dix and Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, both of whom received LL. D.

The University services then took place, the University address being delivered by Hon. Horatio Seymour. The address on behalf of the Albany institutions was given by Hon. Amasa J. Parker, and the response on behalf of the Alumni was made by Hon. Henry R. Pierson.

The President then announced that Hon. R. M. Blatchford, long a trustee of Union College, had just donated to the library of the college the sum of $10,000, and that the gift was to bear the name, and be a memorial, of the donor's father, also for some years a trustee of the college, Rev. Dr. Blatchford.

After the benediction by President Brown, of Hamilton College, the friends of the new university partook of a repast provided for them by the citizens.

C.

FUNERAL OF GEN. SIDELL.

The funeral services of Gen. William H. Sidell took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Grosvenor, No. 250 Fifth-avenue. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith. Among those present were Gen. Barnard, James K. Ford, Judge Davies, Samuel D. Lawrence, Mr. Craven, Gen. Green, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, and Rev. Edward Chester. The pall-bearers were Gen. Barnard, Col. J. W. Adams, Dr. Jones, Col. Sword, Col. Merrill, G. Bell, and Dr. Raphael. After the services the body was taken to Green-Wood for interment.

COLOMBIA.

MOVEMENTS OF A SUSPICIOUS STEAMER—ALL QUIET IN PANAMA.

Panama, June 24.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company are about to place two new steamships, the Colombia and the Valdivia, of 1,600 tons each and 500-horse power, on their intermediate line between here and Chicago, touching at Payta, Guayaquil, and other intermediate ports. They will leave Callao on the 12th of each month, to arrive at Panama on the 24th; sailing again on the 27th, to arrive at Callao on the 7th of the succeeding month.

The notorious steamer Virginius, of blockade-running fame, has again turned up in Aspinwall harbor, for the purpose, it is said, of getting some repairs done. She has lately been dodging into and out of the creeks and unfrequented harbors along the Colombian coast, and now comes back to vex our State authorities, and cause them to turn to the records of her former visit a year ago and take down again the dusty volumes of international law and definitions of neutrality. Another curious thing connected with her present visit is that a Spanish man-of-war dropped into the same harbor on the 23d inst., and still later on the same day the United States steamer Kansas also made her appearance and came in. The appearance of the Virginius has, of course, caused considerable talk in Aspinwall, and the questions to be solved are, will the Spanish man-of-war interfere with the Virginius, and in that case will the Kansas convoy her out to sea, as she did last year. The State authorities here have not been called on in any way, so far as known, to interfere in the matter. The Spanish ship is the Bazan, Commander Antran. It is understood that the Kansas will remain until the repairs of the Virginius are completed. Commander Lull and the officers of the Nicaragua Canal Survey came from Greytown in the Kansas, and will take passage for New-York by the Ocean Queen. The Kansas, before leaving for New-York, will return to Greytown to look after their steam-launch.

There has been a good deal of disturbance and revolutionary effort in several of the States of the interior, all evidently connected with the question, who shall be the next President of the United States of Columbia.

Besides the revolutionary drama we have just passed through in Panama, there has been great political excitement in the State of Tolema, fomented by intrigues in Cundinamarca, parties from the latter State having entered the territory of the other for election purposes, and resorting to violence. The General Government is to send a national force to keep the two States within the line the Constitution lays down in such cases. In a proclamation by President Murillo to the people he states that he can see no justifiable causes in any of the States for having a recourse to arms, but thinks such disturbances are generally due to want of respect for law and love for revolutionary excitements. These State disturbances are not expected, however, so lead to any general conflict in the Republic.

A curious question has come up in connection with Hon. J. Thorington, lately appointed United States Consul to Aspinwall. On applying to Bogota for the usual exequatur, it was refused on the ground that the Government of Colombia recognized no such place as Aspinwall, only that of Colon.

Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State at Washington, it seems, replied to this that the United States of America had been in the habit for years of appointing Consuls to Aspinwall without any objection having been made until now, and as he saw no good reason for the change, Mr. Thorington has been named commercial agent at Aspinwall, with full pay and powers of a Consul, requiring no exequatur.

Hon. W. L. Scruggs, United States Minister to Colombia, and Gen. J. C. Caldwell, United States Consul to Valparaiso, are at present in Panama. The former will proceed to Bogota by the steamer from Aspinwall on the 25th, and the latter to the South per the steam-ship Trujillo.

The Pacific Mail steam-ship Montana, just arrived here from San Francisco, brought some forty-seven Chinamen, who will go south in the Trujillo to be employed in Callao by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company on board of their store-ships in that harbor.

The Montana left in the port of Mazatlan the United States steamer Benicia, on the 12th inst. She was to sail in two days for Panama direct. The United States steamer Omaha will leave this port on the 25th inst. for the South coast.

The Cuban Gen. Marmel Inceada is still in Aspinwall. He, of course, takes a lively interest in the situation of affairs there with reference to the Virginius. He has by no means lost faith in the success of the Cubans, and on being interviewed, expressed himself dissatisfied with what the Government at Washington had done in the premises. In response to the question when he would leave Aspinwall, he said he would do so when he was ready.

Panama at present is quiet and is likely to remain so for some time. The jury whose duty it is to examine the voting for President of the Union and Representatives to Congress will meet on the 1st of next month. The weather is very rainy, but the sanitary condition of the city remains good.

THE THIRD EXCURSION.

ANOTHER PARTY OF CHILDREN GOING TO STATEN ISLAND TO-MORROW—THE FUND.

All necessary arrangements have been made for giving the third excursion for poor children, to take place to-morrow. The children will be gathered from the tenement neighborhoods in the Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards, and embark at the foot of Eighth-street, East River, and then proceed to Elm Park, Staten Island.

The work of selecting and collecting the children for this excursion has been performed by the teachers attached to the Children's Aid schools, the local missionaries, and our relief visitors. In many cases the boys and girls given tickets were unable to understand how it was that they could go on a picnic free of all expense, and when the matter was fully explained to them or their parents unbounded delight was manifested. Mr. George Calder, who has kindly superintended the distribution of tickets, reports that the number of children will undoubtedly be very great, and that they will all be of the precise class we aim to reach, namely, those who otherwise would have no holiday, or means to escape, even for a day, from their dismal homes in the crowded neighborhoods of this City.

Every preparation has been made for feeding those children who are to go on the excursion. Ample supplies of fresh bread and French rolls, good sponge-cake, nice ice-cream, pure milk, and abundance of cool sweet lemonade will be served during the day. If the weather prove fine a most enjoyable holiday will thus be given the poor children of the East Side.

Liberal contributions to the Fund still continue to be received, although no appeal has been made for funds. The subscriptions of 1873 have so far enabled us to defray all current expenses without touching the reserve fund from last year. We have to acknowledge the following additional contributions since last report:

J. D.	$40 00
W. A. S.	25 00
B. A. and I.	25 00
From the "Little Girls' Fair" at Irvington, on the Hudson	23 50
A mission school-teacher	10 00
Louis, Bertie, and baby May	10 00
G. F.	5 00
F	5 00
Little Puss	5 00
Mrs. George Jackson	4 00
Willie, of Staten Island

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

PROGRAMME.

HOW THE DAY WILL BE OBSERVED IN THIS CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

The ninety-seventh anniversary of American independence will be celebrated to-day with more than usual magnificence throughout the various States, but in no place will the nation's holiday be so fully observed as in the Empire City of the Empire State. Vast preparations have been made to celebrate the day in a becoming manner. At sunrise the Stars and Stripes will be hoisted on the old block fort in Central Park, by Adjt. Warner, the adopted son of the veteran. The customary salute will not be fired on this occasion, owing to no appropriation having been made by the City authorities. The day thus ushered in will be saluted by salvos of artillery from the ships in the harbor and Navy-yard, and the colors of all maritime nations, whose ships float in the estuary, will be unfurled to the morning breeze. From old Trinity's chimes will peal out at 7:30 A. M. a salutation to the day, and the following varied and appropriate programme will be given by Mr. James McAuliffe, at intervals up to noon:

1. "When the Bells Begin to Play."
2. "Red, White, and Blue."
3. "Scotch Melodies from Guy Mannering."
4. "Let the Merry Church Bells Ring."
5. "Last Rose of Summer."
6. "Hail Columbia."
7. "Airs from Child of the Regiment."
8. "The Land of Promise."
9. "Spanish Melody."
10. "Merrily Ring the Trinity Bells."
11. "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."
12. "Yankee Doodle."

The National Guard will assemble at an early hour on Madison-avenue, and march toward Union-square, where they will be reviewed by the Mayor and Municipal authorities at 8 A. M. The veterans of the war of 1812 will be the guests of the gallant Sixth, and will assemble at the Armory, Fifteenth-street, near Third-avenue, at 11:30, and partake of a banquet provided by the regiment. The United States troops at the Navy-yard, on Governor's Island, and other harbor fortifications, will parade at noon, and fire the customary salutes, after which the men will participate in the feasting and rejoicing peculiar to the "Fourth." A national salute will be fired by Battery B, N. G. S. N. Y., at noon. The Tammany Society will commence the celebration of the day at 10 A. M. by a repetition of the profound mysteries too deep and vast for the vulgar mind, and therefore religiously concealed from the vulgar eye. Up-town the Boulevard Club will honor the day by suitable festivities.

Under the auspices of the Allgemeine Saengerbund, arrangements have been made to celebrate to-day by a festival at Jones' Wood. In addition to the Saengerbund societies, numbering fourteen, the New-York Turnverein, the Social Reform Gesang Verein, the German Quartet Club, and other organizations, will participate in the festivities. Early in the morning a procession will be formed at the Germania Assembly Rooms, under the direction of the Fest Marshal, Major Sauer. The procession will pass down the Bowery and through Stanton, Forsyth, and Houston streets, Avenue A, Seventh-street, Avenue B, and Eighth-street, and embark at the foot of the latter for Jones' Wood.

Local organizations will observe the day each in its own peculiar manner, by the customary picnic or evening festivities at the club-rooms. In all the charitable institutions in the City and on the islands, the inmates will be regaled with an unusual bill of fare and a variety of amusements in the evening. Warden Brennan has prepared a rich treat for his patients, and his programme introduces music, dancing, fire-works, and a variety of diversions. Divine service will be celebrated in the principal churches of the various denominations, and appropriate sermons preached.

Excursions to various points of interest along the harbor and on the East and North Rivers will run during the day, and afford ample opportunities for a day's enjoyment. There is no doubt but that many sensible persons intend spending the holiday as far from the sight and sound of fire-works and the hot and stifling City as a day's travel by rail or steamboat will enable them to. Of course, stores and warehouses, from the smallest shop to the largest wholesale establishment, and all offices and other places of business, public and private, will remain closed throughout the entire day; and all classes, from the humblest laborer to the wealthy proprietor, will enjoy a day's rest. Thousands of these will leave the City early this morning, to seek change of scene and recuperative pleasure by the sea-side or the river-bank, and while the majority will return at nightfall to their homes, there will doubtless be many others who will enjoy the refreshing breezes of the country until the very last moment, and will not return to the hot discomforts of the City until far into the night. For these, pyrotechnic gorgeousness will not possess sufficient charm to lure them back into the heated City; yet, if they prefer a stroll on the beach to a skyrocket, or a moon-light ramble in rustic lanes to a Roman candle, who shall impeach their patriotism!

Of the many excursions alluded to in a previous article, in which full particulars as to time and place of starting were carefully given, it is not now necessary to again allude in detail. Suffice it to say that the opportunities are so various, and the number of boats and trains which will make special trips to-day is so great, that it is probable that even the thousands upon thousands of families and single individuals who will this morning seek fresh air and green fields can be easily accommodated. Some will go down to the sea in the magnificent steamer Bristol, which has been specially chartered for the occasion. During the trip an opportunity will be afforded of viewing the defenses and islands of the harbor, the Narrows, Lower Bay, and Sandy Hook.

Some will go to Long Branch for the day, and some to the less pretentious and fashionable, but pleasant and satisfactory, Coney Island, while many more will go to Fire Island Beach, which is a fashionable mean between Coney Island and Long Branch. Far Rockaway, Near Rockaway, Canarsie, Hog Inlet, and other places on the Long Island and neighboring shores will be sure to be visited to-morrow.

The excursions up the rivers—the Hudson especially—will be many and various. The Wyoming will make a special trip to Newburg and return, starting from Peck-slip at 7 A. M., and stopping at several landings in the City en route, and the usual Albany day boats will start at 8:30, as usual, stopping at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, &c., and affording chances for pleasant little picnics. Other boats will be running for shorter distances, such as to Yonkers, Fort Lee, Sing Sing, &c., whose names and destinations it is not necessary here to recapitulate. On the East River and the Sound the boats which run every day will carry many more than their usual number of passengers, and the Harlem, High Bridge, Whitestone, Norwalk, and similar excursions will be very pleasant and popular.

The railroads centring in this and neighboring cities will be patronized by little parties visiting inland suburbs, but the river and bay excursions will evidently be more popular.

As has heretofore been published, $10,000 has been disbursed in the purchase of pyrotechnics of the most gorgeous colors and patriotic devices, under the auspices of the Park Commission, and as the fire-works are to be set off in all the public squares simultaneously, from the City Hall Park to Bloomingdale, it may be expected that the display will be characterized by the usual brilliancy.

The following is the official programme of the display at City Hall and Union-square muster grounds:

1. Commences with a brilliant sun, highly colored, changing to Saturn and his satellites, composed of richly colored Saxons and brilliant Chinese gerbs, ending with a grand *feu de joie*.

2. An extensive turning piece; the centre portion will represent four large serpents, each introducing four smaller ones, turning reverse, assuming a variety of fanciful changes; the centre will display a vertical wheel of various colored flames, the whole concluding with a display of brilliant gerbs.

3. Commences with a large vertical scroll wheel, in silver lance-work, changing into six variegated suns, in red, blue, green, orange, purple, and yellow fires; concludes with revolving sun, in brilliant fire.

4. Commences with a vertical hexagon wheel of Chinese, radiant, Japanese, and Maltese fires, decorated with crimson and green centres, changing to a sun of brilliant Chinese fires.

5. Opens with a sun of variegated fires of crimson, purple, green, and yellow, mutating to a star, fifty feet in diameter, with richly colored Saxons, terminating with a grand maroon battery.

6. Opens with a wheel in green and gold; changes to the fountain in silver lances, throwing out jets of fire upward of forty feet in the air; concluding with a *feu de joie*.

7. Is composed of colored wheels and cross-cut fires; begins with vertical wheel; concludes with golden gerbs of fire, marooned.

8. Commences with a vertical wheel in blue, green, and red; changes to a volute, composed of Saxon flyers of every variety of color; concludes with a glory of golden fire.

9. Commences with a wheel in blue and crimson fires; changes to the kaleidoscope, composed of ten colored wheels, which change their position; concluding with a fixed figure of geometrical design.

10. Opens with a vertical wheel, in various colored fires; changes to a Prairie Rose; concludes with golden fire.

11. Opens with a vertical wheel, in crimson and orange fires; changes to a splendid sunflower; finale, a shower of brilliant fire.

12. A decorated cross, with colored fire, the points of the cross being adorned with circles of pearl fire, centred with stars, and supported by crimson wheels.

13. Commences with a horizontal wheel, changing to a vertical globe, which, by their combined motions, will represent the annual diurnal motions of the earth, and showing the various lines in scarlet, green, and purple fires.

14. Star composed of eight large double diamonds, commencing with a circumfused wheel, in purple and yellow; changes to the diamond star, in green, crimson, blue, and white lances; concluding with a fixed figure in brilliant fire.

15. Representing a large girandola, adorned with Roman candles, casting stars of blue, green, white, and purple fires, in every direction.

16. Commencing with a vertical wheel of large dimensions, which changes to a beautiful scroll wheel, which again changes to the passion flower, in brilliant lances, and is completed by a sun of silver fire. A rosette of silver lancework, with specks of blue, green, crimson, and purple, opens with a wheel, concludes with double star of brilliant fire.

17. Is composed of two curious figures, which revolve on the same axis, and assume a number of changes and figures, concluding with waved work.

18. Opens with rainbow wheel, which changes instantaneously to a temple, the base adorned with diamond lights of lancework, on which are placed four pillars, decorated with spiral lines of various colored fires, supporting a cornice on which is inscribed in letters of gold, "The Union, Now and Forever;" the whole surmounted by an eagle; on each side will be placed trees of colored wheels and Roman candles, discharging stars of crimson, white, amethyst, purple, orange, jacinth, lilac, violet, emerald, and gold; concluding with a discharge of rockets, mines, bomb-shells, &c., &c. The height of the piece will be fifty feet, and will cover the whole front of the City Hall.

In addition to which there will be flights of rockets, discharges of bombs and batteries, and colored fire illuminations during the intervals. Somewhat modified, but equally brilliant exhibitions of fire-works, arranged with all the mechanical and pyrotechnic effect of the artist, will take place at Tompkins and Mount Morris-squares. Rockets, bombs, parachutes, and other aerial fire-works will be discharged at the Battery, Grand-street, junction of East Broadway, Fort Washington, Claremont, Eighth-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, Jackson-square, Canal-street Park, Cooper Park, Madison and Washington squares. Music will also be furnished at all the principal places of exhibition.

For those who cannot leave the City, or who do not wish to, the parade of the National Guard will afford amusement and patriotic inspiration, during the day, and the private and public pyrotechnics at night.

In addition to the large firms and business establishments which signified their intention of suspending business to-day, Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co. will close both the wholesale and retail departments until Monday, to give their employes an opportunity for recreation. And all the leading book-sellers have adopted a similar course.

THE DAY IN JERSEY.

The celebration of the Fourth in New-Jersey will be characterized by the usual number of processions, excursions, and displays of fire-works in some of the cities and towns, while in others the usual apathy and indifference will be maintained.

In Jersey City the Board of Aldermen, supplemented by the Board of Public Works, have made an appropriation of $3,200 for the celebration, and public displays of fireworks are announced to come off in Hamilton, Van Vorst, Bergen, and Washington Squares, foot of Jefferson-avenue, and at the junction of Grand, Vreeland, and Harmon streets.

The annual games of the Jersey City Caledonian Club will be played at Schuetzen Park on Union Hill. The fourteenth annual picnic of the Union Hill Hook and Ladder Company will be held at the same place. The Veterans of 1812-14, from Jersey City, will accept the invitation to attend the celebration at the armory of the Sixth Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York, in East Thirteenth-street, to-day. The opening of the Neptune Yacht Club, of Jersey City, will take place to-night. In Newark, the celebration will be opened by a national salute fired at sunrise in Washington Park, a Federal salute at noon, on Military Park, and a national salute at sunset in Lincoln Park. The bells of the many churches will be rung at sunrise, noon, and sunset. A procession, including the military, Fire Department, Mayor and Common Council, with invited guests, Veterans of the war of 1812 and the late civil war, under command of Gen. Joseph W. Plume; the Fire Department, and others will parade the principal streets, and adjourn to St. Paul's M. E. Church, where national exercises will be held during the day. In the evening there will be a display of fire-works on Broad-street Canal Bridge facing south, and vehicles will not be allowed in Broad-street, from Cedar to Mechanic, or in Mechanic, from Broad to Mulberry. On the Orange Mountain there will be a considerable demonstration, and it is expected that after the reading of the Declaration of Independence Gen. Geo. B. McClellan will deliver an address. In Hoboken salutes will be fired at morning, noon, and evening by Battery A. The Common Council has appropriated $500 for fire-works, to be exhibited in Church-square. In Paterson, the Cannon Club will fire the usual salute of thirty-seven guns from Passaic Falls.

In Passaic there will be a flag-raising at City Hall and speeches in the morning, a parade of firemen and the various societies, and a display of fire-works in the evening. Hackensack will have a parade and $500 worth of fire-works in the evening. The day will also be celebrated in Elizabeth, New-Brunswick, Rahway, and Camden by appropriate ceremonies. The stores and manufactories, public schools and offices will for the most part be closed throughout the State.

THE DAY ON STATEN ISLAND.

No special preparations have been made on Staten Island for the celebration of the Fourth, although the holiday will, of course, be generally observed, and there will be festivals during the day and bonfires in the evening, with the usual cannon-firing, fire-cracker explosions, &c. The ladies of the congregation of the Bethel and St. Paul's Methodist Churches, at Tottenville, will hold fairs in the afternoon and evening, on the grounds adjoining the respective churches. The Staten Island Railroad Company will run trains every hour during the day, between Tottenville and Vanderbilt Landing, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening, and extra accommodations with also be furnished upon the ferry.

THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 3.—Secretary Belknap has arrived and will represent the President of the United States at the ceremonies to-morrow; also Gen. Berdan, Chief of the Diplomatic Department, bearing a sealed proclamation which will be read by Secretary Robeson on the centennial grounds, proclaiming the time the exhibition will open and place at which it will be held, copies of which will be communicated to the diplomatic representatives of all nations, together with the regulations. The act of Congress provides that the President shall do this when informed by the Governor of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of buildings. Gen. Berdan is the guest of Mr. Adolph E. Borie. Among those who have arrived are the following: Gov. Hawley, Gen. Glendenning, of South Carolina; Messrs. Gorham and Corliss, of Rhode Island; Gov. McCormick, of Arizona; Woods, of Virginia; Alex. R. Batiler, of West Virginia; Judge Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Bigler, Senator John Scott, and others.

WILL OF MRS. WOOL.

The will of the late Sarah N. Wool, widow of Major-Gen. Wool, was admitted to probate before Surrogate Warren, of Troy, on Thursday morning. The following are the bequests and provisions of the will: To Ellen M. Wheeler, niece of Mrs. Wool, of Cleveland, Ohio, $2,000; to Ann Letsome and Sarah Jackson, faithful servants of deceased, each $300; Elise, daughter of her servant James H. Davis, $300; the Presbyterian Church Home, $2,000; the Protestant Episcopal Church Home, $2,000; to John G. Cooper, of California, grand nephew of deceased, $1,000. The executors are directed to dispose of the monument fund bequeathed to Mrs. Wool by her husband in the manner directed by the General's bequest. The balance of the estate is bequeathed to Henrietta E. Hart, niece of Mrs. Wool, and in case of her death before that of Mrs. Wool, to Chester Griswold. Henrietta E. Hart, Chester Griswold, and John Wool Griswold are named as executors.

TOBACCO.

The recently-published report of the State Chemist of Connecticut presents some interesting statements of the results of tests upon tobacco leaves. The Hartford *Post* thus summarizes them:

"The most highly-valued leaf in New-England is the thin, tough, elastic leaf, which burns readily to ashes. Those leaves that contain the most carbonate of potash in their ashes burn the most freely and suitably. In some combinations potash does not favor the burning, and Schloesing the tobacco manufacturer, is enabled to improve flavor and burning quality by artificially impregnating the leaf with acetate, citrate or tartrate of potash, applying the latter in solution and then drying. Chlorine injures the tobacco, as does also nitric acid. Sulphuric acid, united with potash, soda, or lime, favors the burning of tobacco. The best tobacco is produced on well-drained, warm, sandy lands. The chemist understands that heavy manuring increases the quantity of the crop generally at the expense of quality as regards texture."

A POLICEMAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Patrolman Joel Lane, of the Sanitary Police, while assisting in vacating the cellar of No. 13 Oak-street, yesterday morning, was accidentally shot in the wrist by the discharge of a pistol in the pocket of Dr. McL. Hamilton, one of the Sanitary Inspectors of the Board of Health. The officer was attended by Dr. Hamilton, and taken to his home.

TELEGRAPHING TO TEHERAN.

The London *Daily Telegraph* says: "As might be expected from a monarch of his enlightened views, the Shah has always felt the deepest interest in the telegraph line which traverses his kingdom, and by which he is now enabled to conduct all State business at his capital as well and as speedily as if in his own palace. The line by which this is effected is primarily an Indian line, since it joins, at Teheran, the lines of the Indian Government, one of which proceeds from the Persian capital to Shiraz and Bushire, then, entering the Persian Gulf, touches only at an intervening promontory, and continues a submarine line to Kurrachee, a duplicate line being carried from Bushire to the some point overland. Between London and Teheran the Indo-European Company's line crosses the North Sea from Lowestoft to Norderney, and thence to the mainland, where it proceeds direct to Berlin, Warsaw, Odessa, the Crimea, Tiflis, Tabris, or Taurus, to Teheran. With the exception of where it crosses the Straits of Kertch, the line is carried altogether overland. It is possible to work direct from London to Bombay without any retransmission, but the common commercial working from London is direct to Teheran or Bushire; and there was, therefore, no difficulty in keeping the Shah in constant communication with his capital both at Berlin and in London, a convenience which both the Sovereign and the members of his suite fully appreciate and amply use. At Buckingham Palace a special wire has been carried over the roof from the South-western District Post-office at Buckingham Gate into an apartment adjoining the bed and bath rooms of the Shah, who is lodged on the northern side nearest Constitution Hill, overlooking the charming garden of the palace. From his sitting-room the Shah can step into a beautiful large conservatory filled with palms, ferns, exotics, and the choicest flowers, and hung with Chinese lamps. At one end, under a species of alcove with hangings, is a beautiful sofa of red morocco with a writing-table and stationery in front, commanding an uninterrupted view of the northern and western sides of the garden, with the lake and pleasure boats at the back of the palace. On the night of his arrival, the first act of the Shah was to pay a visit to the telegraph-office, and in consultation with his Grand Vizier to communicate at once with Teheran. Dr. C. W. Siemens, F. R. S., the principal promoter of the line, was present, and had the honor of an introduction to the Shah, who conversed for a long time with him, and sat by the instrument—cleverly manipulated by one of the best operators of the company, a young German, Mr. O. Moll, who is told off for the service—deeply interested, as sentence after sentence, flashed direct from his capital, was received before his eyes, and transcribed by the Grand Vizier for his perusal. His stay at Guildhall, last evening, was rendered doubly agreeable to him by the same facility being afforded. The Lord Mayor and Mr. Andrews, Manager of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, arranged that a wire should be carried into the library, and attached to an instrument on the dais in charge of Mr. F. Moll, brother of the operator in charge at the palace, and the address and the Shah's reply were flashed as soon as delivered to Teheran. As, however, the difference of time is three hours and twenty-seven minutes, Teheran being that amount later than London, the communication of course only reached the Shah's faithful Regent and Ministers early on Saturday morning, in ample time for easy publication to the population of the Persian capital. This difference in time is somewhat inconvenient for the Prince Governor of Teheran, who had to be turned out of bed when his august master's first London message reached him, and who will clearly have to keep a sharp eye on the British metropolis so long as the Shah or his Grand Vizier is within reach of the telegraph. That great officer had little peace of mind after being disturbed, as he described it, at the fifth hour of the night, for a conversation was kept up between Buckingham Palace and Teheran for three hours. Dr. Siemens was highly complimented by the Shah on the great achievements of his company, and the greatest satisfaction was expressed that the route of the company's line should be through the Persian dominions. However honorable Mr. Molls' post may be it is by no means an easy one, for his work seems to be almost incessant. He will be a close prisoner during the Shah's sojourn in the metropolis, never being day or night beyond the sound of the "calling" of his instrument, which is placed on a dressing-table in a bedroom overlooking the garden. Long messages pass daily in cipher on affairs of state between the Shah and his Grand Vizier and the Prince-Governor of Teheran. In addition to these cipher communications on secret matters, a vast number of messages are transmitted in French on domestic matters, their nature indicating that family affection is as warm among the Persians as among other people, and affording another proof, if any were needed, that human nature is very much the same all the world over.

DEATH ON A SON'S EVIDENCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: An extraordinary scene has just been enacted before the Court of Assizes at Agen. It may be remembered that a few months ago a rural postman, called Mano, was tried for the murder of his father, mother, wife, and two children, and was sentenced to hard labor for life. Had the evidence against Mano not been of the most slender description, he would naturally have been condemned to death. The jury were at the same time horrified at the atrocity of the crime, but not thoroughly convinced that Mano was the assassin, and hence they delivered a verdict which did not permit of the judge awarding capital punishment. Mano set up an alibi, and he certainly proved this much, that very late at night he threw himself on some straw in an outhouse at a village distant nine or ten miles from the scene of the crime, and that he was found asleep early next morning in the same place. It was considered almost impossible that Mano could have gone home, have murdered five persons, have returned to the outhouse, and have fallen asleep between the time he was seen to turn in for the night and the hour at which he was aroused the next morning. The only evidence against Mano was given by his son Benadin, a lad of about ten years of age. Benadin said that he was in bed with his younger brother when his father came into the house in the middle of the night, and he heard cries of murder. His father came and looked at him, but he pretended to be asleep, and afterward he saw Mano hiding his trousers. It turned out, however, that Bernadin had for a long time declared he knew nothing of the affair, and it was only several months after the crime had been committed that he told this tale. Mano, considering that he had been unjustly condemned, appealed, and now a higher court has sentenced him to death on his son's evidence. The scene in court the day before yesterday was most dramatic. The boy Bernadin was ill, and had to be placed on the bench so that the President might hear his replies; he was then taken to the jury-box, and repeated his evidence in a feeble voice. To the astonishment of the court he admitted then that his cousins, Maurice and Martin Mano, had told him to tell the above story concerning his father. Before the lad could be further questioned he was taken suddenly worse, and had to be taken out of court. Yesterday he again made his appearance, and was evidently in a state of high fever. However, he repeated his story. The President said, "No one told you to say this!" Bernadin replied, "No." President: "Not even the little Maurice or Martin Mano!" Bernadin: "No." President: "Yesterday, when you said that they had told you what to say it was because you were fatigued and suffering from fever!" Bernadin: "Yes, M. le President." Upon this evidence Mano was condemned to death.

RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS IN FRANCE.

Religious questions in France, says a Versailles telegram to the London *Daily News*, are daily becoming more serious. In Lyons the Prefect has drawn up some new regulations for the purpose of throwing obstacles in the way of the so-called civil burials—that is, burials without the attendance of priests. They are to be subjected to certain humiliating conditions. Another illustration of the same subject is supplied. M. Brousse, a member of the Assembly, was buried according to the desire expressed in his will, without any religious ceremonies. Whereupon the Vice-President and two Secretaries of the House refused to go to the cemetery, and a detachment of troops was ordered not to accompany the body when it left the house of the deceased. This incident caused great excitement. M. Le Royer, the member for Lyons, had announced that he will put a question to the Government on the subject.

THE COST OF LIGHTING PARIS.

An Arab chief, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, upon being asked what he most admired during his stay in Paris, is reported to have answered, "The stars that you put inside the lamps every evening." There can be no doubt, in fact, that Paris is much better lighted than any other city, and the Parisian Gas Company, if it enjoys a monopoly, at all events does not abuse its power, as was apprehended might be the case when it first obtained its charter. M. Maxime du Camp, whose sketches would find many fresh readers if they were translated into English, gives some interesting statistics concerning this branch of industry, from which we learn that while the gas-works at La Villette consume 720 tons of coal a day during the Winter, 330 tons are found sufficient throughout the Summer months, and that the price paid for coal by the company during the past year has been close upon half a million sterling. The consumption of gas has increased from 40,000,000 of cubic metres in 1855, and 116,000,000 in 1865, to close upon 150,000,000 for 1872, and the total length of the pipes laid down is rather more than 1,000 English miles. The gas company pays the municipality a sum of £8,000 for the right of laying on the gas, and it is further obliged to bear the cost of repairs whenever the pipes have to be replaced, so say nothing of a tax of two centimes upon every cubic metre of gas consumed. From this latter source the City of Paris derived more that £100,000 during last year, while, by the terms of another agreement giving it a fixed share in the profits, its revenues from the gas company amounted to a total nearly three times as large. There are 750 lamp-lighters for the whole of Paris, who, so excellent is their organization, perform their lighting functions in forty minutes, while it takes them even less time to extinguish the lamps. As the distance of ground covered is little short of 950 miles, each man has to get over about 9,200 yards in forty minutes.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN PERU.

Noting the recent return of Mr. Jesse L. Wetmore of San Francisco, the *Alta* of that city says:

"Mr. Wetmore came to California in '49, and was at one time well known in this city as a street contractor. During the last twelve years he has been connected with railroad operations in Chili and Peru, and was the first to work the extensive guano mines at Mexillones, Bolivia. He built and established the first Protestant church in the City of Santiago, Chili, about eight years ago. In June, 1871, he undertook the work of constructing the eastern division of the Lima and Oroya railroad in Peru. The work of grading was commenced at the little Indian town of Oroya, which takes its name from the swinging bridge erected across a rapid torrent of the eastern water-shed of the Andes. Here the altitude is 12,200 feet above the level of the sea. The line going west toward the Pacific rapidly ascends the Andes to an altitude of over 15,000 feet, where the summit tunnel is located. In all the country embracing the interior basins of the Andean chain, no firewood is obtained, and lumber for the most ordinary purposes is very costly. Poles are brought on the backs of mules from the eastern base of the Cordilleras, a distance of over twenty-five leagues, and boards are packed in short pieces across the great snow ridge from the Pacific Coast. For light packing, great numbers of llamas are found serviceable and superior to asses or mules, inasmuch as they can be subsisted on the coarse grasses that grow on the elevated pampas, while the other beasts of burden are sustained by alfalfa raised in the Tarma and other valleys, whence the cost of transportation is considerable. Notwithstanding the difficulties, the cold weather, the extreme rarity of the atmosphere, the scarcity of all articles necessary in the preparation of railroad work, and the indolent character of the native Inca Indian laborer, the work is now accomplished, and the road-bed is ready to receive the ties and rails as soon as the western division is made to connect, so that the iron and wood may be brought up on the finished track.

Mr. Wetmore, wife, and daughter have been living recently at Visca, occupying an old church near the summit of the Andes, at an altitude higher than that of Mont Blanc. The ladies seem to have endured the extraordinary hardship imposed by the climate of such an elevated region with remarkable fortitude, and have come down from the snows and the clouds with buoyant spirits and good health. They were obliged to cross altitudes of over 16,500 feet, and have traveled on several occasions twelve and fifteen leagues a day over great ridges and folds of these Titan mountains, and all the time being above the sea from 10,000 to 16,000 feet. Miss Wetmore has brought with her a collection of valuable archæological specimens, relics of the ancient life that once was diffused throughout the desolate mountain valleys and ridges. Among them are skulls of the Aymara Indians, pottery from old Inca graves, &c. Fine wool llama skins and specimens of minerals—silver, lime, &c., are also brought with her."

CELESTIAL WAYS.

The Chinese papers mentisn that edicts continue to appear in the Peking *Gazette* regarding the pilgrimage to the Imperial Tombs. The latest is a solemn edict banishing the Chief of the Eunuchs and discharging other officials, because they were hasty in handing the dishes at one or two stages! The *Gazette* of the 14th April mentions that the members of the Imperial Council had congratulated his Majesty on his birthday, wishing him 10,000 years of happiness. And the *Gazette*, of the 15th, in strange contrast, contains an edict appointing certain officials to superintend the preparation of a mausoleum for himself and his consort. It is Chinese custom to provide a coffin beforehand; and the Emperor seems to do so at once, upon his accession.

LYNCH LAW IN INDIANA.

Within the last four years, at least twelve persons have been hanged by vigilants in Southern Indiana. Deloss Heffren, who was lynched at Salem on the 28th ult., being the latest victim. Perhaps others have shared this fate of whom no public mention has been made. Six members of the notorious Reno gang of express robbers were hanged by a vigilance committee less than four years ago. Two years since three negroes were lynched in Clarke County for murdering the Park family, and in October, 1870, two burglars, named Pickett and Tougatt, were seized by a mob in Orange County while on their way to jail and summarily executed. Speaking of these numerous lynchings the Indianapolis *Journal* says:

"Of course, all good citizens must deprecate and condemn mob violence under any circumstances, but the cause of these outbreaks is obvious enough. The administration of law in certain portions of Southern Indiana has become so loose, not to say corrupt, that men in sheer desperation have taken the law in their own hands. Crime had become so bold and rampant in that section, and the courts seemed so powerless or unwilling to protect life and property, that men were compelled in self-defense to organize a sort of vigilance committee in the Counties of Brown, Jackson, Orange, Washington, and Clarke, which, during the last few years, has done some bloody work. Mob law is a terrible thing, and the perpetrators of this act should, if possible, be ferreted out and punished. Yet when bad men succeed by a system of terrorism or corruption in preventing the execution of the laws and defying justice, it is hard to say that society shall quietly submit to their depredations and make no efforts to defend itself against scoundrels who snap their fingers at the law. This very man Heffren committed an atrocious murder a few years since, and was acquitted by a local jury, in the face of overwhelming evidence of his guilt. The jury not only acquitted him, but at the close of the trial bore him on their shoulders to the nearest drinking-saloon and drank to the health of the escaped murderer. And it is well known that not only juries but judges have proved the fast friends of criminals in some of the counties above named. Such things are hard to bear, and come as near furnishing a justification for mob violence as anything possibly could. As near, we say, for after all there is no justification for a violation of law."

LETTER FROM MR. SUMNER.

The following letter from Senator Sumner of Massachusetts was read at a public school meeting in Washington a night or two ago:

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1873.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I have no hesitation in saying that in my judgment the right of the District Legislature to provide a Normal school where there shall be no distinction of color is beyond a doubt. To call it in question is simply ridiculous. Having the right, the duty of the Legislature is as clear as sunshine. It must open the school to all, without distinction of color. Should the colored people of Washington be shut out from this right, I trust they will make their indignation felt by the guilty authors of the outrage. I write plainly, because the time has come for those who love justice to speak out, for long have colored citizens been deprived of their rights; they must insist upon them.

Faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

David Sullivan was committed for trial, in default of $500 bail, by Justice Cox, yesterday, on a charge of inducing Charles Barron to enter a gambling-house at No. 702 Broadway, where he lost $29. The house was closed by the police. Thomas Connors, aged thirteen years, of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Madison-avenue, fell from the platform of a car attached to a Harlem train, going south, at One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, and sustained serious injuries. He was cared for at the Reception Hospital in Ninety-ninth-street. Yesterday Patrick Hamilton, aged forty-nine years, of No. 340 West Eleventh-street, and Hugh Creighton, aged forty years, of No. 244 Mott-street, were examining a sewer in New-street, where a quantity of gas had accumulated. A lighted lamp carried by Hamilton caused an explosion, injuring both men severely. They were properly cared for at the Park Hospital. Wednesday night the picture-frame manufactory of Chas. M. Parsons, No. 199 Sixth-avenue, was visited by burglars, who found the key of the safe and took therefrom $300 in greenbacks and several articles of little value. No arrests. Lewis Pabst, aged eighteen years, of No. 230 East Twenty-eighth-street, had his right foot badly crushed by the fall of an elevator at No. 18 Leonard-street, yesterday. He was sent home. Chas. N. Ross, aged twenty-four years, of No. 176 Wooster-street, while crossing Fourth-avenue at Sixtieth-street, was struck by the locomotive attached to the New-Haven train, and was seriously injured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Patrolman Roberts, of the Twenty-first Precinct, killed a large rabid hound at Forty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, yesterday. Wm. McKenna, of No. 50 Spring-street, was arrested and locked up last evening, charged with having on Wednesday night broken into the work-shop of Patrick Moran, at No. 9 Elizabeth-street, and stolen $200 worth of tools. During a quarrel last evening at No. 124 Charlton-street, Mary Shanahan struck Margaret McIntosh on the head with a club, injuring her severely. Henry Callahan, aged thirteen years, struck Mary on the forehead with a piece of iron, injuring her slightly. Mary was arrested, but the lad made his escape. Last evening James Hunt, No. 129 White-street, and Thomas McCarthy, No. 103 Elm-street, both known to the police, quarreled over the division of some spoil, when McCarthy stabbed Hunt in the arm with an oyster knife, severing an artery. McCarthy was locked up. Edward Hudson, aged twelve years, of No. 337 East Eleventh-street, was shot in the left eye with a pistol by some unknown lad in front of his residence. Joseph Regina, aged thirteen years, residing at No. 59 Mulberry-st., was severely burned last evening by the explosion of powder with which he was playing. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

WAGNER'S CASE—EXCEPTIONS ALLOWED.

PORTLAND, Me, July 3.—The adjournment term of the Supreme Court, Judge Barrows presiding, was held at Alfred to-day. Max Fischacher, the junior counsel for Wagner, presented the exceptions in the case, which were allowed by the Court, and they will be argued at the Law Court in Portland. The questions involved were those of jurisdiction and various rulings at the trial. Wagner was present, and looked unhappy.

THE COTTON CROP.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THE TIMES has been led into making an erroneous statement in reference to the present condition of the growing cotton crop, in the article headed "The Business Outlook," in to-day's paper. In that article it is stated that "there is every prospect of an abundant crop." My respect for THE TIMES convinces me that there can have been no other motive than a proper one for such an assertion, as far as THE TIMES was concerned; but the great desire on the part of many who are interested to break the price of cotton below its actual value here, prevents me from thinking the same of others whose statements have been given to the public, in much the same language.

Coming from Montgomery, Ala., I pretend to have a very thorough knowledge of the prospect in that State, also of Georgia and Mississippi, and have taken much pains to learn the actual condition of the crop in Arkansas and Texas—and I am prepared to state that the present outlook in the sections mentioned is not only not encouraging but decidedly gloomy. There was enough cotton planted, and it got a fair stand, but since May we have had rain in some sections and drouth in others, as well as rust, caterpillars, worms, and in short all the enemies that usually hinder the health and growth of cotton. This will hold good throughout the entire sections named, with but few exceptions. My own plantation is an exception; (and a few others just about mine,) but almost every plantation beyond ours has suffered. We at Montgomery have, in consequence, reduced our estimates from 6,000,000 bales to 2,500,000, or less. We who have any interest in the present crop agree that there has never been a better prospect for an almost total failure since 1870, when the negroes refused to pick cotton. The enemies to cotton are not all on the plantation, nor are they to the growing crop alone. There are some here in New-York who have been selling for July, August, and September by contract—my agent here tells me as many as a hundred and fifty thousand bales—and they want to get that cotton back at a profit. I have some of these contracts, and my friends hold a great many, and they have agreed to take all the cotton that cannot be rejected, as it is tendered them, and ship it to Liverpool. The contracts demand low middling cotton, and, before the 20th of July, all the cotton of that grade will be out of the country, and then the enemies of cotton here will have to walk up and settle. There is some talk that these sellers (called bears) propose importing cotton both from Liverpool and from the factories of New-England; but as they are mainly the "poor whites" of the trade, it is unlikely they can do more than put up margins. The respectability and strength of the holders of present crop, called "bulls," have caused much anxiety among those who have sold so much of what appeared to cost them nothing, when the settling day approaches and they are likely to call for quarter. The general tone of the cotton trade seems to have greatly changed since the inauguration of the Cotton Exchange and this system of trading. It appears so much more elevated and respectable, besides being far more safe. Formerly, when I came here with my cotton to sell, my agent would sell it to his fellow-merchants to the extent of thousands of dollars, taking hazardous risk of being paid for several days. Now that risk is all ignored. If contracts fluctuate during their existence a quarter of a cent, a margin is called up at once. It is a beautiful change and exhibits a very high order of mercantile confidence. I hope I have not imposed upon your type. Respectfully yours,

JACOB OSTERSISE,
Montgomery, Ala.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 2, 1873.

THE SHOWMAN AT NIAGARA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have clipped the following from the Wellsville (N. Y.) *Times*:

"At Niagara Falls, this season, when the new Prospect Park Company have completed their arrangements, no stranger or visitor will be able to obtain a glimpse of the cataract without paying for the privilege. An entrance-fee to the park will be charged, aud, of course, to see anything from the Canada side the fee across the suspension-bridge must be paid. Hence the falls will be entirely hemmed in, and a complete penny-grab exhibition made of one of nature's sublimest spectacles."

Can it be possible that this is true? If so, should not the public be more fully informed of the fact, that they may avoid this place of stupendous extortion, or in some way give vent to their assured indignation at this last straw upon the camel's back? Visitors to Niagara have always expected to be overcharged at the hotels, and swindled by hackmen and tradesmen. But heretofore, by a careful guard against these hungry cormorants, they have been able to see this great work of nature gratuitously. And now is this boon to been taken from them? I would suggest that Messieurs, the Prospect Park Company, another season should draw a canvas covering completely over the cataract, and make every visitor pay roundly for his presumption in daring to visit this special heritage of that unique specimen, the Niagara sharper. The insult to the public would hardly be greater than in the present instance. Respectfully, F. A. J.

THE SIOUX AND REE SCOUTS.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Official information from the Sioux country proves beyond a doubt that the recent reported attacks upon Fort Abraham Lincoln by Sioux from Grand River were not really attacks upon the Fort. A number of Ree scouts are employed by the commanding officer, and these people are enemies of the Sioux. Some time ago a band of these Ree scouts captured and scalped a Sioux Indian and sent the scalp, with a hostile message, to the Sioux, at Grand River, who immediately organized a small war party to avenge the insult and the death of their comrade. These went to the vicinity of the fort and tried to induce the Rees to come out, but without success, and recently a large body, numbering about fifty, while endeavoring to draw out the scouts were attacked by the troops. The fighting was done principally at long range with a howitzer, and, except the capture of a few horses by the Indians no damage was done. The Indians insist upon it that they do not want to attack or fight the soldiers of the Great Father, and think it is not fair that soldiers should fight them when they go to fight the Rees.

CURIOUS STONES.

The Denison (Texas) *News* says that about two miles east of that place there is a piece of timber where are found strewn over the ground stones of a peculiar character. They are of a dark color, of various shapes, somewhat resembling iron, and vary in size from a marble to a nail-keg. On being broken open they are all found to be hollow and filled with fine, dry sand. Another remarkable thing is that some of the stones contain white sand, others red, while in some it is of a dark-gray color. In some instances all three colors are found in the same stone, the sand being neatly deposited in layers. The outside crust is apparently composed of sand and iron, and is easily broken or perforated by a sharp instrument. The stones are scattered over several hundred acres in that immediate locality, but the *News* has not heard of their being found elsewhere.

THE PLYMOUTH FIRES.

The shower on Saturday afternoon last put an end to the great fire which had been raging in the woods near Plymouth, Mass., and the exhausted hundreds of men who had been fighting it for days returned to their homes, only a few being retained to keep watch and prevent a renewal of the danger. The New-Bedford *Mercury* says that a tract of about fifty square miles has been devastated, and now lies a blackened, valueless waste, the bottom being worthless after the removal or destruction of the wood. No intelligent estimate can be at present given of the aggregate damage and expense attending this most destructive forest conflagration; but it may be assumed that if the railroad corporation has to foot the bills, dividends for the next year will be likely to be materially reduced. The fire was stopped at a chain of ponds, affording favorable vantage ground, about a mile above the village of South Ponds, thus averting from the terrified inhabitants the danger which threatened them with most disastrous consequences. During Sunday a thin smoke hung over the burnt area, showing that the rain had left some of its work unfinished; but no further apprehensions are felt now that the long drouth has been broken, and the dry ground litter which assisted the spread of the flames has been thoroughly drenched.

UNDRAWN BACK PAY.

To an inquiring Senator, Controller Taylor has written as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 30, 1873.

SIR: Your letter of the 26th inst. to Dr. Broadhead, Second Controller, has been referred to this office for answer. You ask, "What construction does the department put upon the time when the Congressional back pay reverts to the Treasury? Is it covered in at close of present fiscal year, June 30, or does it remain till the close of next year, June 30, 1874?" The construction of the department is that unexpended appropriations for the pay referred to cannot be carried to the surplus fund until after the expiration of two years from to-day, or after June 30, 1875. I am, very respectfully,

R. W. TAYLOR, Controller.

BLOCK ISLAND.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DOT IN THE OCEAN—CURIOUS SCENES.

Visitors to New-London, Stonington, and Newport, during the Summer, often discover in the harbors a curious looking craft, generally a cat-rigged sloop, which is pointed at the stern as well as at the bow, and which is broad and deep amidships—in fact, quite different in every respect from the graceful sailing-vessels usually found in those waters. Although so ungainly looking, these pointed boats are good sailers, and close-hauled or before the wind, they are very fast, cutting rather than plowing the waters. Generally the craft is handled by one man, a dark-visaged, straight-haired imperturbable mariner, who, sitting in the stern, manages the helm with one hand and the sail-sheet with the other. Any expression of surprise on seeing this strange craft, which always attracts attention, always elicits the curt explanation, "Block Islander," meaning that the boat belongs to Block Island.

The masters of these boats pride themselves on their seamanship, and having been sailors from early childhood, their knowledge of the peculiarities of wind and water and the capabilities of their craft is thorough; and when in these harbors, so often dotted with the beautiful yachts of the fashionable clubs, they generally indulge in a display of their admirable skill.

Block Island is situated in the ocean between Point Judith, R. I., and Montauk Point, L. I.; but the Gazetteer and the geography have little to say about it, beyond giving its location and stating that it is eight miles in length. To lovers of romance it is better known as the locale of the Phantom Ship. The island is thickly populated, lying like an emerald, as it were, on the bosom of old ocean, its beautiful green hills, several fine farms, numerous droves of sheep, two hotels—in fact, a little world all by itself. It is not recognized as a popular watering-place, and the only regular intercourse with the outside world is through the medium of a sloop that comes over from Stonington twice a week during the season. In the Summer a few families visit the island for a short sojourn, but with this exception, and the occasional visit of a yacht, the inhabitants are indeed isolated, and hold no communication, and know nothing of the world, beyond a limited commercial intercourse. The approach of a yacht is hailed with the aquatic honors of a salute and color-raising, and as the entrance is dangerous, the governmental chart not being reliable, the adventurers are usually piloted by signals to the anchorage in the breakwater.

The inhabitants claim that the island covers an area of ten miles; it is irregular in shape, running into a point at the north, where is situated the light-house bulging out easterly from Cow Bay into high ground and promontories which form the harbor or east cove, and then extending out again in undulating cliffs round a point at the south-west. The other, or western side of the island, is low, the land gradually rising from the sea into hilly ground in the middle island, where there are several hills of a considerable height. From one of these, Beacon Hill, the view is all that could be desired. The principal landing place and settlement is in a sheltered place on the southern shore of the harbor, on the eastern side of the island. Here Government is erecting a fine dock and breakwater. Here also are located the fish salting and boiling factories, the principal industry of the island. The scene about this landing is most picturesque. At anchorage are many of the curious-looking craft peculiar to the island; on the shore are old wrecks, up-turned, on beam-ends, or propped up awaiting examination. Lounging about the factories, the odor from which leaves no doubt of their purpose, are the hardy fishermen, taking their ease after a recent cruise. The bustle of the workmen on the breakwater, many of them islanders, contrasts strongly with the quiet and repose on shore.

Block Island is in the State of Rhode Island, and the mails come by way of Newport, although Stonington is a nearer point. It is thought that this was the island mentioned by the Florentine navigator, Veranzo, 1524, but it remained for the Dutch explorer, Adrien Block, to name it. The aborigines were the Narragansett Indians, who were subjugated by the Pequots, when the island fell into their hands; its desirability and advantages as a fishing settlement doubtless being recognized by them. The island was claimed by Massachusetts, but in 1616 it was annexed to Rhode Island, and now constitutes the township of New-Shoreham. In many ways it has always been an important point, because of its advantages as a port. In 1690 a French naval vessel took possession of it, and some horrible cruelties were committed by its crew and officers. There was a permanent garrison on the island during the revolutionary war.

The thrift of the people as evidenced in their well-to-do appearance, their neat, substantial houses, their well-attended crops, the numerous flocks of turkeys, and droves of sheep, is surprising. The islanders are entirely self-sustaining. There are, or were last Summer, only eleven horses on the island; they are called land-smacks. There are several droves of oxen, which are employed on Government work at the breakwater, which is superintended by an engineer. There is one large store, two churches, a blacksmith shop, two hotels, and two windmills; the latter do all the mill-work, and as there is never any scarcity of wind, there is never any delay from lack of motive power. Hon. Mr. Ball, who has represented the district in the halls of legislation, occupies a handsome residence; the finest on the island, and near the landing. The store also, near-by, is a traditional country store, which has been kept by the same family for many years; and in which anything, from a needle up to a goose-yoke, can be obtained.

Allusion has been made to the admirable view to be obtained from the summit of Beacon Hill; from this point the extent of the island can be seen at a glance. If the atmosphere is clear, the view is a charming one.

One of the finest marine views to be obtained in this latitude is obtained from the cliffs along the southern shore. The cliffs here are higher than anywhere else, and rise directly from the foaming waters several hundred feet high into towers, walls, embattlements, castles and crags. This part of the island is sparsely inhabited, and wildly picturesque, in keeping with the view afforded by the ocean, which hereabouts is always tempestuous. The shore is reached by two grand ravines hewn by the hand of nature through these cliffs.

There is quite a large pond on the island in the neighborhood of Beacon Hill, which is said to be fresh water. We read in history that in 1762 a large pond was formed in the island by the land closing at the mouth an inlet from the sea; an application was made to the authorities for means to remove the obstructions, because the marine passage afforded good anchorage during a storm. This is no doubt the pond referred to. The water percolating through the sand is filtered of the salt, and hence is palatable.

The inhabitants, mostly natives of the island, number between 1,400 and 1,500 souls. They are divided into two classes, the north shore or townspeople and the south shore or fishermen. The townspeople are better off and better informed, being more in communication with the outside world. They speak with the down-east intonation and accent. Many of those on the other, or low side of the island, claim to be lineal descendants of the aborigines, and many of them have Indian names, and are coarse, straight-haired, and copper-hued. Most of these speak in a gibberish, which is a combination of down-east dialect and Indian, and because it is so difficult to make themselves understood is probably one reason why they are so shy and reserved in the presence of visitors. As soon as a child is able to walk it is put into the water and taught to swim. It is a common saying and popular belief in the adjacent towns that "You can't drown a Block Islander," for all of them understand how to manage a boat and to swim, and somehow in fishing parties they always catch the most fish, though their rods and tackle are of the most primitive description. Years ago, even as late as the revolutionary struggle, the inhabitants dwelt in excavations, generally in a hillside with the slightest opening for egress; and the writer was shown the ruins of several of these old residences, as also the crumbling walls of the fortifications. There is a very old burying-ground on the island. A noticeable fact is that they are no trees on the island; they were all consumed, root and branch, during the revolution for fire-wood. The island was always a favorite rendezvous of the pirate Kidd. The island is nearly surrounded by rocky reefs, and in the storms of Winter navigation the vicinity is extremely hazardous; but vessels steer clear of it in following the Montauk Light.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, RACES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 3.—The races to-day were largely attended. The first race was a run for a purse of $500; free to all; mile heats; best three in five. Five horses started. The first heat was won by Mollie, in 1:50½; the second by Hartland, in 1:48; the third by Mollie, in 1:51; the fourth by Sterling in 1:50; the fifth by Sterling in 1:50; the sixth by Hartland in 1:51¼, and the seventh was postponed on account of rain. The second race was a run for a purse of $600, for three-year olds. There were four entries. The first heat was taken by Noll in 1:51¼, and the second by Noll in 1:54¼.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

DEGREES CONFIRMED—ADDRESS OF GOV. SWANN OF MARYLAND.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, July 3—This was Commencement Day at the University of Virginia. The exercises consisted of the conferring of diplomas upon the graduates in the different schools and conferring professional degrees, &c. There were fourteen doctors of medicine, eighteen bachelors of law, three civil engineers, three civil and mining engineers, two bachelors of science, one bachelor of arts, and three masters of arts. The students who received honors in logical analysis were, First honor, T. R. Sampson, of Richmond; second, Wm. McKenny, Petersburg; third, Wm. H. Bors, Albermarle, Va.

In the afternoon, Gov. Swann, of Maryland, delivered the address before the Society of the Alumni. It was in a measure a review of the American Republic, its rapid growth and prosperity, and its form of Government. He concluded as follows:

"We have reason for congratulation, my friends, that the same flag, representing the same glorious Union, as it came from the hands of our fathers, floats over us again to-day. It is the proud heritage of all the States, won in a common struggle and endeared to us by common sacrifices. Virginia, more than any other, shares its renown. May it go forth, once more, with every star in its place, among all nations and all people blazing with renewed splendor to proclaim to the world the advancing march of freedom as developed by the glories of the new era, and to stand forever in the accomplishment of its great destiny, as the beacon-light to inspire hope and confidence in the down-trodden and oppressed of every land, leaving the glad tidings of peace, good-will, and universal equality to the remotest nations of Christendom."

Judge Kennard, of New-Orleans, was elected Alumni Orator for 1874.

Senator Thomas Bayard was elected unanimously an honorary member of the Alumni Socicety of Virginia.

At 6 o'clock this evening, the Alumni had their usual dinner. It was a festive scene, of much conviviality and merry-making. Among those present and speaking were Senator Bayard, Gov. Walker, Lieut. Gov. Marye, of Virginia; Gov. Swann, of Maryland; Judge Smith, Profs. Venable and Southall. Hon. B. Johnson Barbour presided.

The Commencement exercises closed to-night with a grand ball, at which the beauty and chivalry of the South were conspicuous. The university grounds are brilliantly illuminated to-night. The Commencement was in every way a great success.

The Shah of Persia, it is said, is prohibited by etiquette from ever walking up stairs, but nothing will prevent the ladies of America from declaring in favor of the "Domestic" Paper Patterns of the "Domestic" S. M. Co. of Union-square, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

New Life to the Hair.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE will stimulate a rapid growth of the fibres.—*Advertisement.*

NO INCONVENIENCE is felt in wearing the new remedy, which retains the rupture in comfort till cured. Sold by Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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CURED AND PREVENTED
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Looseness, diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

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For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine, or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Sold by druggists.

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Cure all diseases of Skin, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys. Put up in quarts and pints. Sold by leading druggists. Depot No. 8 College-place. J. F. HENRY.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

500 Pianos and Organs of First-Class Makers will be sold at lower prices for cash or installments, or for rent in City or country, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, than ever offered before in New-York.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—HAGUE.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, July 2, 1873, by Rev. Wm. Hague, D. D., JOSEPH CAMPBELL, Jr., of Glasgow, Scotland, to MARY A. HAGUE, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

GREEN—PRINCE.—In New-York, June 29, by Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, D. D., Mr. JOSEPH H. GREEN, of Wilmington, N. C., and Miss HANNAH LOUISA PRINCE, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

DIED.

BENT.—In Middletown, Conn., Wednesday, July 2, of tetanus, CHARLES E., son of Hon. Bartlett Bent, in the 18th year of his age.

Funeral from his father's residence at 4 o'clock P. M., Saturday, July 5.

BEEBE.—On Thursday, July 3, ELIZABETH HINMAN, wife of William J. Beebe.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUXTON.—On Wednesday, July 2, at No. 202 Waverley-place, New-York, SARAH A., widow of the late Peter Buxton, in the 47th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, July 1, at 1 o'clock.

FLUHR.—On Thursday, July 3, 1873, at No. 136 Braxton-st., South Brooklyn, HARRY, son of Philip H. and Annie E. Fluhr.

LESLEY.—At Nyack, N. Y., July 3, 1873, GEORGE LESLEY, in the 71st year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

ROBINSON.—On Thursday, July 3, LILLIAN MAY ROBINSON, daughter of Seth B. and Carrie Lee Robinson, aged 3 years and 1 day.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHOARDS.—On Wednesday, July 2, SARAH A. SHOARDS, youngest daughter of Clayton P. and Elizabeth S. Shoards, aged 17 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 317 West 22d-st., on Saturday morning, July 5, at 11 o'clock.

TWEED.—On Thursday afternoon, July 3, Mrs. ELIZA TWEED, in the 81st year of her age, widow of the late Richard Tweed.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 237 East Broadway.

THOMPSON.—July 3, after a short illness, Hon. WM. A. THOMPSON, in the 86th year of his age.

His friends and those of his family are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. D. Van Wagoner, No. 415 Henry-st., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M. Saturday, 5th inst.

VEDDER.—At Gallatin, Columbia County, N. Y., on Sunday, June 29, Rev. HERMAN VEDDER, in the 96th year of his age.

ZBOROWSKI.—In Paris, France, June 30, YSABELLA, wife of Martin Zborowski.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRINTERS.

We keep on hand the largest stock of PRINTING TYPES in America, which we sell in lots to suit purchasers at low prices for cash.

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NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

General Order.—The New-York State Society of the Cincinnati will meet at the New-York Society Library, No. 67 University-place, on FRIDAY, July 4, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., to celebrate the ninety-seventh anniversary of our national independence.

Members of other State societies who may be in the City are invited to be present and unite with us in commemorating that great event. The Standing Committee will meet at the same place at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order, HAMILTON FISH, President.
MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

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DEPOT FOR
Shakers, May Flower, and Old Puritan Rocking Chairs, Piazza, Steamer, Yacht, and Camp Chairs. Also, Cottage and Rustic Furniture for country houses. Wm. H. LEE'S down-town stores, Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton-st., near Church-st., and No. 277 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

TAPE WORM

Removed in a few hours with head complete. No fee asked until the head passes. Medicine perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. Botanic Depot, No. 5 3d-av. DR. EASTWOOD.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND THIRTY Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, July 3, E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of John P. Crosby, Esq., referee, offered at auction two lots together forming a plot in size 51.1 by 100, with a small two-story frame house upon the front thereof and a frame carpenter shop in rear, situate on East Eighty-sixth-street, south side, 332.2 feet west of Third-avenue. The property was sold to Henry C. Burns for $16,000. No other business was transacted. Concerning the sale held at Arlington, N. J., yesterday, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., no report as to result will probably appear before Monday.

At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, O. H. Pierson & Co. sold at public auction, by order of Arthur Devine, Esq., thirty-two building plots for $12,663 in the total as see detached report annexed. The auction held at Orange, N. J., on same day, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., was also successful, a number of lots being disposed of at fair prices, but sold exclusively to local buyers.

To-day, at Mount Englewood, N. J., on the ground, at 11:30 o'clock, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., will offer at auction sixteen acres of land laid out in villa plots, ready for building, located on the Palisades, adjoining the grounds of the Palisade Mountain House, a desirable property.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Friday, July 4, plans for the erection of new buildings in the City have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported, at the Department, No. 2, Fourth-avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

West Fortieth-street, south side, 100 feet east of Sixth-avenue, seven brown-stone first-class dwellings, each four stories, 18.6 by 60; E. H. Cockburn, owner.

West Forty-eighth-street, north side, 250 feet east of Seventh-avenue, two brick French apartment buildings, each five stories, 23 by 80; Cockerill & Spaulding, owners.

West Nineteenth-street, No. 406, one brick first-class dwelling, four stories, 25 by 45; W. H. Reed, owner.

West Seventeenth-street, north side, 275 feet east of Ninth-avenue, one brick store and tenement, four and a half stories, 25.4 by 64; W. Ewald, owner.

Second-avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Forty-fifth-street, one brown-stone store and tenement, five stories, 24.4 by 72; Voorhees & Norton, owners.

West Fourteenth-street, south side, 350 feet east of Eighth-avenue, one brick factory, six stories, 100 by 100; New-York Consolidated Card Company, owners.

East Seventy-eighth-street, north side, 96 feet east of Second-avenue, two brick tenements, each four stories, 25 by 50; Johnston & Brother, owners.

East Thirteenth-street, No. 533, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 62; F. Seitz, owner.

West Fortieth-street, No. 532, one iron and brick store and tenement, four stories, 25 by 52; D. Stevenson, owner.

West Forty-fourth-street, No. 551, one brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 60; Francis Denoe, owner.

East Fifty-seventh-street, north side, 78 feet east of Second-avenue, one brown-stone first-class dwelling, three stories, 21 by 40.6; Joseph Levy, owner.

Second-avenue, north-west corner of Eighty-fifth-street, five brown-stone tenement buildings and stores, each four stories, 25 by 52; W. H. and B. R. Johnston, owners.

East Fifty-seventh-street, south side, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, one brick, stable, and dwelling; George Bomfield, owner.

East Thirteenth-street, Nos. 39 and 41, one iron first-class store, four stories, 38¾ by 52.9; John A. Hadden, owner.

East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, south side, 125 feet west of First-avenue, one story, 25 by 30; Stephen Topter, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

No. 431 West Eighteenth-street, rear, unsafe front and west gable; James E. Health, owner.

No. 337 West Twenty-eighth-street, unsafe west wall; Asher Hecht, owner.

No. 275 Mott-street, unsafe generally; Ann Molloy, owner.

No. 138 Elm-street, unsafe generally; Timothy Baldwin, owner.

Building south-east corner Jane and Fourth-streets, unsafe chimney, Mary Husemeyer, owner.

No. 435 Pearl-street, unsafe west wall; J. A. Brown, owner.

Building junction New Bowery and James-street, unsafe east wall; John G. Gottsberger, owner.

No. 4 Front-street, unsafe rear window breasts; Edward Dodd, agent.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, JULY 3.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

2 lots, with frame buildings, East 86th-st., s. s., 332.2 ft. w. of 3d-av.; lots together form plot, 51.1x100; sold in one parcel....$16,000

SUBURBAN AUCTION—WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

NEWARK, N. J.

By O. H. Pierson & Co.

Lot No. 253, on South 19th-st., 25x100; M. Kennedy	$440
Lot No. 251, on South 19th-st., 25x100; M. Dyhes	430
Lot No. 248, on South 19th-st., 25x100; Jos. Peawin	405
Lot No. 246, on South 19th-st., 25x100; W. Welsher	395
Lot No. 247, on South 19th-st., 25x100; W. Welsher	395
Lot No. 244, on South 19th-st., 25x100; L. H. Gilmore	340
Lot No. 272, on South 19th-st., 25x100; Alex. Maybaum	310
Lot No. 271, on South 19th-st., 25x100; Jas. Williams	310
Lot No. 376, on South 19th-st., 25x100; David Britton	305
Lot No. 375, on South 19th-st., 25x100; L. H. Gilmore	305
Lot No. 106, on South 19th-st., 25x100; W. L. Douglass	550
Lot No. 105, on South 19th-st., 25x100; W. L. Douglass	560
Lot No. 104, on South 19th-st., 25x100; T. L. Dunham	570
Lot No. 103, on South 19th-st., 25x100; M. Kurzen	560
Lot No. 102, on South 19th-st., 25x100; M. Kurzen	540
Lot No. 101 on South 19th-st., 25x100; H. Rosenburg	530
Lot No. 46 on South 19th-st., 25x100; Wm. Simpson	480
Lot No. 201, on 13th-av., 25x100; Wm. Simpson	500
Lots Nos. 202 and 203, on 13th-av., 25x100; C. W. Copeman	900
Lot No. 204, on 13th-av., 25x100; F. B. Gilman	410
Lot No. 205, on 13th-av., 25x100; M. Dyhes	395
Lot No. 71, on South Orange-av., 25x100; Wm. Reilly	1,100
Lot No. 72, on South Orange-av., 25x100; A. Maybaum	1,100
Lot No. 73, on South Orange-av., 25x100; D. Ruhmann	1,060
Lots Nos. 74 and 75, on South Orange-av., 25x100; A. Finger	2,150
Lot No. 76, on South Orange-av., 25x100; D. Lowenthal	1,120
Lot No. 29, on South Orange-av., 25x100; Philip Dilly	1,050
Lot No. 3, on South Orange-av., 25x100; L. H. Gilmore	975
Lot No. 26, on South Orange-av., 25x100; L. H. Gilmore	1,020
Lot No. 88, on South 18th-st., 25x100; L. H. Gilmore	450

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 2.

Canal-st., s. e. corner of Church-st., 26x51x25x57.11	$28,500
Same property	29,000
Elizabeth-st., w. s., No. 15, between Bayard and Thomas-st., 25x94	13,500
Essex-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100	28,000
Essex-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Hester-st., 25x62.6	26,000
Grand-st., No. 227, 24x55.4x23.3x55.4	20,000
Houston-st., s. s., 81 ft. e. of Christie-st., 27x74.3	36,000
Lewis-st., e. s., 96 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 21x100	9,250
Macdougal-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Prince-st., 20x74	10,000
Norfolk-st., e. s., 22x55	9,800
Orchard-st., w. s., No. 109, between Broome and Delancey sts., 25x87.6	32,000
Washington-st., s. w. corner Gansevoort-st., 24.2x79x23	25,000
8th-st., s. s., 177.10 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25.10x97.6	30,000
13th-st., s. s., 124.2 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.10x103.3	11,000
17th-st., n. s., 101 ft. w. of 1st-av., 21x92	10,900
21st-st., s. s., 135.3 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x92	13,000
33d-st., s. s., 287.5 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x25	7,500
39th-st., n. s., 350.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	18,000
39th-st., n. s., 375.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25.6x98.9	7,000
53d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 15.7x100.5	14,750
54th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	16,375
54th-st., s. s., 137.6 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.6x100.5	24,000
55th-st., n. s., 410 ft. e. of 9th-av., 15x100.5	19,750
56th-st., n. s., 187 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 19x100.5	16,500
56th-st., n. s., 187 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 19x100.5	16,500
59th-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.4	22,000
62d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 125x100.5	30,000
66th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	11,189
73d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x102.2	13,500
76th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 19x111.3	6,100
76th-st., n. s., 148 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x69.7	2,600
82d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 150x77.3	17,400
135th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., widened, 100x99	17,000
New-av., east of Mount Morris-square, s. e. corner 124th-st., 100.11x100	46,000
5th-av., e. s., 75 ft n. of 110th-st., 25x100	17,000
8th-av., n. e. corner 132d-st, 124.11x100x109	35,000
10th-av., n. e. corner 51st-st., 50.5x75	50,500
10th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 161st-st., 25x100	7,150
10th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 51st-st., 25x75	21,000
10th-av., s. e. corner 52d-st., 25.5x75	28,500
11th-av., w. s., 50.4 ft. n. of 44th-st., 50x100	25,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

23d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 150x98.8	$20,250

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.

FINEST STREET ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.

$13,000. Terms, { Cash, $5,000. Five years, $8,000.

TOO GOOD AN OFFER TO BE PASSED.

Address Box No. 3,349 New-York Post-office.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Nearly an acre, with water-front on Narragansett Bay, at Bristol, R. I.; house completely furnished; gas, bath, range, water; every improvement; fine view; boating and fishing; immediate possession. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FORTY GOOD BUILDING lots, 25x100 feet, in desirable locations at Elizabethport, N. J., for sale low in one parcel. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 12 only, or 2d-st., Elizabethport, at all times.

FOR SALE NEAR ROSSVILLE, STATEN Island, a country residence; twenty-seven acres, well stocked with fruit; fine grove and shore front; would make a good club property; good fishing. Address WOOD & HUGHES, No. 16 John-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FINEST GRAIN AND grass farm in Passaic Valley, on New-Jersey West Line Railroad, containing 116 acres, within thirty miles of this City. For description, terms, and trains inquire of JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BUY LAND AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

TUESDAY, JULY 8,

At 3 o'clock, on the premises, at

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.,

Sixteen dwellings and 100 business lots, in a rapidly growing neighborhood near the Factories of Singers, Whitlock, Worrell, Moore, Towers, Mussell & Thompson, and others.

No free tickets nor lunch; terms easy; sale positive.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9,

At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, at

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.,

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE,

By order of Referee,

200 superior lots near three depots,

Thirteen miles from 42d-st.; one mile from the new City line, in the garden of Westchester.

Musical Fête Champêtre. Summer Jubilee Excursion. Grafulla's Band. Free Collation. Harrison &c.

Train leaves 42d-st. at 11 o'clock A. M. Free tickets, &c., at office, No. 21 Park-row.

THURSDAY, JULY 10,

at 12 o'clock (noon) on the premises in DELANCEY PARK, AT

ORIENTA,

Mamaroneck Harbor, Westchester County, N. Y.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE,

BY ORDER OF THOS. L. RUSHMORE, ESQ., OF 200 FIRST-CLASS VILLA SITES.

Splendid property, on the Sound, one hour from the City, accessible by either railroad or steam-boat. Very choice location, surrounded by costly improvements, and every way desirable.

STEAM-BOAT EXCURSION FLEET EXTRAORDINARY, PALACE BARGE, W. H. MORTON.

Grafulla's Band. Free Collation. Harrison &c.

Free tickets for Excursion, Maps, &c., at office, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

ADJOURNED BECAUSE OF THE RAIN UNTIL MONDAY, JULY 7.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

100 MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS,

At the west end of this beautiful city,

New-York's Favorite Suburb,

to be sold at auction by

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,

Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, MONDAY, July 7, 1873, at 12 M., on the premises.

CHOICE PROPERTY IN EVERY RESPECT,

adjoining Evona Station, situated on both sides of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at about its highest point, and fronting on North, South, and Rock View avs.

A MOST PICTURESQUE LOCATION,

being in the immediate vicinity of the Mountain and the historic Washington Rock. Special train will leave foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

The same passes will be good for the 7th.

For maps and railroad passes apply to Hon. ENOS W. RUNYON, or WALLACE VAIL, Plainfield, or to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story high-stoop dwelling-house, No. 322 West 14th-st.; will put in order and give lease; possession immediately. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, No. 102 East 17th-st., in first-rate order. Apply on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 696 Broadway, offers for lease the first floor at No. 131 Waverley-place; is in good order; rent $25 per month.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE WITHin two hours from Cortlandt-st. Owners wishing to rent low for the season to a responsible party, may address S., Post-office Box No. 4,459.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.

And the "Times" West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its branches; well recommended from her last place; in or near the City preferred. Apply at Norton's, No. 3 Whitehall-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD REspectable servants of every description at M. P. MEILBY'S Office, No. 15 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, IN a small private family, to do general house-work; best of City reference. Call for two days. Apply at M. Kenny's, No. 77 Henry-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED girl; country or City. Call at No. 93 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

HOUSE-CLEANING, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day office or house-cleaning; washing or ironing by the day; good City reference. Apply at No. 102 Bavard-st., Room No. 9 rear building.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO young girls, one as laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to country. Call at present employer's, No. 26 West 50th-st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.

Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BAR-KEEPER.—IN SUMMER HOTEL; FIRST-class references from hotel just left; aged thirty; no incumbrance; salary moderate; can keep accounts and take the management if required. Address Mr. Norton, No. 3 Whitehall-place, Castle Garden.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, GERMAN; understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is a careful driver, sober, honest, and industrious; best City references from last and former employers. Call or address M. H., Coachman, No. 208 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A PROTESTant man, aged twenty-five years, who is a good driver and groom; can also milk, do gardening, mow lawns, and other work about a place; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER AND TRUCK GARDENER.—BY an American young man as practical working farmer or truck gardener; understands fully all branches; is competent to take charge of men, keep accounts, make sales, &c.; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands all improvements on a gentleman's place; ornamental planting of the same, including greenhouse, graperies, fruit, and vegetables; best reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS IN ALL ITS branches; left off jobbing; desires steady employment. Address J. Mulqueer, Elizabeth, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; IN City or country; can drive well, and is an excellent groom; can milk, work in the garden, lawn, walks, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN and his wife, speaking but little English, wish to obtain situations in a private family, the man as waiter, and his wife as first-class cook; City or country; good references. Address A. R. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN AS WAITer for the season or otherwise; good character from last employer. Address R. F., No. 24 Park-place, Newark, N. J.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; good City references. Address A. N., No. 150 East 20th-st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; GOOD CITY reference. Address A. N. No. 150 East 20th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG man as clerk or porter in a mercantile house; salary not so much an object as a good steady place; refers to last employer. Address N. C. G., 5 Beach-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS EFFECTUALLY relieved by the use of Datura Tatula, for "in a most fearful attack of asthma, Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the Datura Tatula for more than a minute or so, when the symptoms abated, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most magical effect I ever witnessed."—*Dr. J. McVeagh.* "I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*Gen. Alexander.* Sold as tobacco, in tins, as cigars and cigarettes in boxes, and as pastilles for inhalation in boxes, by Savory & Moore, No. 143 New Bond-st., London, and all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers throughout the State and Canada.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—By Dr. VERGNES, the inventor; established twenty-six years; for rheumatism, debility, impurity of blood, and nervous disorders. No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CANCER RADICALLY CURED, WITHOUT the knife or pain; diseases of females a specialty by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	420 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872....$1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for May, 1873....$133,758 34

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which, through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being

SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSALS FOR $600,000

Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.

Sealed proposals, properly indorsed, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, noon, the 8th day of July, prox., for six hundred thousand dollars in par value ($600,000) of the Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Company, in sums not less than $10,000 each.

These Bonds bear interest from May 1, 1873, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, Nov. 1 and May 1, in gold coin, principal being also payable in gold coin May 1, 1923.

These bonds are secured by a Mortgage upon the Road, with its water-front, ferry, and franchises, and provides for the funding and retiring of the present indebtedness of the Company, for improving and developing the water-front and docks at Weehawken, for double-tracking the main line of the Road with steel rails, and for extending the Road to the connection with the coal fields at the Delaware River.

The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, coupon or registered.

Proposals should be for a price "flat," and must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum equal to five per cent. on the amount of bonds proposed to be taken, to be returned in case of non-acceptance of proposal.

The Bonds will be ready for delivery July 9, prox., at this office, when the balance due must be paid.

The Company reserves the right to reject any and all proposals offered.

Full particulars, with maps and prospectus of the Road, may be had at this office.

C. A. WORTENDYKE, President.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

TWO MILLIONS OF BONDS.

NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

The undersigned, commissioners, offer for sale Two Millions of the Joint First Mortgage Bonds of "The Central Railroad and Banking Company," "The Macon and Western," and the "South-western" Railroad Companies of Georgia, bearing seven per cent. interest, coupons payable 1st January and July, and the bonds falling due the 1st of January, 1893, principal and interest payable at this bank.

These bonds are secured by a first lien on the combined properties of the above-named roads, consisting of 707 miles of track, full equipments of rolling-stock and appurtenances, together with valuable assets of real estate, stocks and bonds, amounting in the aggregate to at least $16,000,000.

The Central Railroad Company has paid annual cash dividends of not less than ten per cent. for more than twenty years, and occasionally extra dividends. Since the war alone, annual dividends of ten per cent. and over have been paid, amounting to sixty-two per cent. on the capital stock.

The Macon and Western, and the South-western Railroad Companies have paid regular annual dividends of eight to ten per cent. for about the same period of time.

The $2,000,000 are a part of a total of $5,000,000 authorized by the Legislature of the State of Georgia, and secured as stated by a joint first mortgage on the entire property of the three companies. They are now offered with a view to complete the connections of the roads by land and sea, to meet at their maturity in 1875 the $1,000,000 of first mortgage bonds issued for rebuilding a large portion of the Central Railroad, broken up by the operations of war, and to pay all bonds of the South-western and Macon and Western Roads (not secured by mortgage or other lien) maturing in 1875 and 1876.

The whole mortgage amounts to about $7,000 per mile of road, but no contingency is now anticipated which will ever require the whole amount of the $5,000,000 to be marketed.

For further and full information we refer to pamphlets to be had at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, who are trustees for the bondeolders under the mortgage, and at the National City Bank, New-York.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals directed to them, care of the National City Bank, New-York, until the 16th day of July next, reserving to themselves the right to accept or reject any and all bids. Proposals must be for a price "flat"—*i. e.* accrued interest to go with the bond.

JAMES F. BOZEMAN, J. F. GILMER, W. B. JOHNSTON, } Commissioners.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,

BANKERS, No. 31 NASSAU-ST.,

issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

CITY 7S, DUE IN 1900.

City 6s, due 1881 to 1888.
Brooklyn Park 7s, due 1915.
Brooklyn Boulevard 7s, due 1883.
Jersey City (Water Loan) 7s, 40 years to run.
$10,000 Second-avenue Convertible 7s, due 1877, at 95. For sale by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, June 30, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY INDORSED, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, July 8, for $350,000 seven per cent. "City of Brooklyn" bonds, to be issued for the following purposes, viz.: $50,000 Central-avenue Sewer, due in 1883; $300,000 New-York Bridge, due in 1923, 1924, and 1925, (being the ninth installment on the city's subscription to the bridge.) Proposals to state the price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.

The Controller reserves the right to reject any bids not to the interest of the city.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

FINANCIAL.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD 7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

Earnings 1872, Minnesota line	$995,959 68
Net earnings 1872, Minnesota line	534,788 29
Interest requirements, Minnesota line	378,000 00

The earnings for the first five months of the present year were as follows:

January	$61,363 00
February	80,846 05
March	85,560 84
April	77,386 56
May	82,681 52
Total for five months	$387,837 97
The earnings during the same period of 1872 amounted to	330,447 57
And in 1871	140,868 89
The total earnings during the year 1872 were	995,959 68
The percentage of increase thus far, if continued, would make the earnings for the year 1873	1,145,000 00

That the increase thus far shown annually in this road is healthy and likely to continue, is demonstrated by the report of the Treasurer of the State, who shows that during the period of ten years past an almost unbroken annual increase of railway earnings has taken place throughout the State.

The above returns are from the Minnesota Division only of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railway, 260 miles in length. The Milwaukee Division, 110 miles in length, stretching toward Milwaukee, will add a very largely increasing business on its full completion in July next.

These bonds, in addition to being a first mortgage upon the Milwaukee Division, which, as an independent enterprise, would render the bonds safe, are secured also by a lien upon the Minnesota Division, thereby rendering the securities now offered even more desirable than those upon the Minnesota Division, by reason of their being a double security.

The total indebtedness of the company is:

On the Minnesota Division	$5,400,000
On the Milwaukee Division	2,200,000

The total interest requirements on both lines amount to $532,000, whereas the net earnings of the Minnesota Division alone were $534,788 29 in 1872, and these are estimated in 1873 as in excess of $700,000. The earnings to be derived from the Milwaukee Division during the short period of the present year for which it will be open, it is believed, will make the total gross earnings in excess of $1,500,000, and the net earnings in excess of $800,000.

The State of Iowa is the most prosperous State in the North-west, being the only State in the Union FREE FROM DEBT. The population has doubled in the last ten years, and now numbers a million and a quarter, which places the State in rank as number eleven in the Union, against number twenty in 1860. Emigration is constantly seeking this State in preference to others, the freedom from taxation, the natural advantages of the soil, and the liberal laws which allow aliens to acquire and hold real estate without naturalization offering special inducements to those going West.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Bonds are, for intrinsic value, or security of principal and interest, inferior to none now upon the market.

At present prices they net more than 9 per cent. upon investment.

We are prepared to execute orders for these bonds at the market price.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester.
Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM. Price Par, until July 1, after wich interest will be added.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

With ample means at the command of the company, the unfinished section of the road is being PUSHED WITH ALL THE FORCE THAT CAN BE WORKED UPON IT, and we are assured that

Trains will be Running Through from New-York to Oswego by July 15.

The character of the road, and its unquestioned control of a large business in the immediate future, backed by the co-operation of wealthy capitalists, and experienced railroad men represented in its new direction, are a guarantee of the success of the Midland enterprise.

The earnings of the disconnected sections indicate a large and remunerative business on the completed road.

Of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, less than $500,000 remain unmarketed, and the loan may be closed out at any moment.

For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a

A FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

10 PER CENT. INTEREST.

We will undertake to invest carefully and securely, at ten per cent. interest, money confided to us by individuals or trusts.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOR SALE

A limited amount of unquestionable ten per cent. securities, due in 1876.

Apply at GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, No. 120 Broadway.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI.)

Pursuant to the provisions of a deed of mortgage made to the undersigned as trustees by the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) dated July 1, 1871, to secure certain bonds of that Company, known as its SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, the undersigned hereby invite proposals to be made by the holders of such bonds to sell them to the said trustees, fifty thousand dollars having been paid to the undersigned by said company to be appropriated to the purchasing, canceling, and returning to the company said bonds, as provided in said deed of mortgage. Such proposals must be made in writing and sent to the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1873, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, stating the number of said bonds offered for sale, and the lowest price asked for the same. The lowest bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals.

EDWIN D. MORGAN, JOSEPH SELIGMAN, Trustees.

New-York, July 1, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOUIS HEIDELBACH, Treasurer pro tem.

NORTH CAROLINA SPECIAL TAX BONDS.—Notice is hereby given to all holders of these bonds intending to join suit under Hon. Reverdy Johnson, that more than the required number have given assent, and all assents and assessments must be presented to the committee on or before July 15, 1873.

THOMAS DENNY, Jr., Chairman, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1873. OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway.

The Board of Directors have declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of (10) Ten per Cent., payable on and after July 3, 1873.

THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1873, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city. The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 13, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State, A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State, F. B. POND, Attorney General, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 South 4th-st., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 15th of July to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books on the 28th of June.

The transfer-books will reopen on the 19th of July, at 10 A. M. C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, July 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 5, 1873.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY has been declared, payable July 5.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 5th prox., at 10 o'clock A. M.

THEO. F. WOOD, Asst. Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IN CASH will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th June until morning of 21st July.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Tax, out of profits of last six months, payable 1st July proximo. Transfer-books will close 24th inst., P. M., and open 2d July.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE AND a half per Cent. will be paid in cash on and after the 15th day of July, to stockholders of record at this date at the Mercantile National Bank, New York, and at the Company's Office, Watertown. Transfer-books will be closed from the 30th day of June till the date of payment. MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until July 7, 1873.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after July 1.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

D. L. HOLDEN, Cashier.

OFFICE TREASURER AND COLLECTOR, CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 30, 1873.

JULY (GOLD) COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-York on Bonds of City of Wilmington, N. C., (issue of 1872,) will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York on and after July 1.

T. C. SERVOSS, City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after July 5, 1873.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

JAS. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Three Dollars per share on the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of (3½) Three and one-half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after July 3, 1873.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital of this bank will be paid to the stockholders, free of taxes, on the 1st of July, and the transfer-books be closed till the 2d. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. H. HUESTIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company due July 1, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after July 1 at this office.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, June 27, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. was declared, free of all tax, payable on the 1st day of July next.

Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1873.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE E. COCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE OF tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst. until the 1st proximo.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE INterest coupons due in 1872 and 1873, payable at the Treasury, Richmond, off the old, new, and consolidated bonds, and interest on registered stock collected upon favorable terms, or purchased at best market rate.

JOHN B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on and after July 10, 1873, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.

CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., FREE OF tax has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free from taxes) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 7, 1873.

E. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Twenty-Fifth Dividend.

OFFICE OF THE

Germania Fire Insurance Company,

No. 175 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Company, held to-day, there was declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1873	376,230 31

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.

WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on and after TUESDAY, July 1.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD.

Holders of first mortgage bonds are requested to present their coupons due July 1, 1873, to MESSRS. GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHAS. W. PRIERCE, Treasurer.

BOSTON, June 25, 1873.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

Twenty-second Dividend.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1873, OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 20, 1873, to July 1, 1873, inclusive.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, July 21.

The transfer-books will be closed from Monday the 7th, until Tuesday, the 22d proximo.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of Tuesday, 24th inst., until the morning of Monday, July 7. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDland Railway Company second mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due July 2, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen July 2, 1873.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1873.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, June 28, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent, free of tax, payable on and after July 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

COUPONS MATURING JULY 1, OF THE JACKsonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at our office.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., No. 50 Exchange-place.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 24, 1873.

THE COUPON MATURING JULY 1, 1873, upon the consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company will be paid, on and after that date, on presentation to the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due July 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York. J. S. KELLOGG, President.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1873.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Quarterly Dividend of One and One-quarter per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 287 Broadway, New-York, July 15, 1873, to stockholders of record on July 10, 1873.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS, due July 1, 1873, will be cashed on and after that date on presentation at the BANKING-HOUSE of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON HEINEMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Simon Heineman, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. HOTCHKISS, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said Court against the estate of Frederick W. Hotchkiss, of County of Union, in said District, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.

Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DENIS ARNOULD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that, by an indenture bearing date the 23d day of June, A. D. 1873, Denis Arnould, of the City of New-York, has conveyed and assigned all his estate and effects whatsoever to Herman F. Hoops, as trustee upon trust, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Denis Arnould, and that the said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867." Dated New-York, June 24, 1873.

HERMAN F. HOOPS, Trustee.

je27-1aw3wF*

NO. 4,049.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY W. SMITH, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of June, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry W. Smith, of Elisabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

CHARLES M. HALL, Assignee, No. 5 Dey-st., New-York City.

jy4-1aw3wF*

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—In the matter of JOHN K. SMITH and JAMES F. SMITH, bankrupts.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John K. Smith and James F. Smith, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.

CHARLES SAVARY, Assignee, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

jy4-1aw3wF*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS AND TILING.

Superior to anything offered in this City; also, monuments, head-stones, counters, and wainscoting; fine selections at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble-works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK

No. 341 East 4th-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 9 will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

34TH-ST. AND 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1873.

Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be credited to depositors July 1, and will be payable on and after MONDAY, July 21, 1873. D. D. T. MARSHALL, President.

JAS. CUSHING, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1873.

FIFTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of July next, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1873.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 430 GRAND-ST.

Interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum is this day due on all sums of $5 or more, which have been on deposit one or more months next preceding July 1. Amounts of interest will be ready for payment any time after the 21st inst., and if not withdrawn will be credited to individual accounts, the same as deposits of this date. Deposits before July 20 draw from July 1, 1873. E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, chartered by the United States. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

Send for circular.

N. B.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after July 21, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, 1873.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars Five (5) per cent., upon such excess of deposits agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 21, 1873.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from July 1, 1873.

By order of the trustees.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 170 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 12TH-ST.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21, on all sums from $5 upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.

Money deposited on or before July 19 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open every day from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Interest begins the 1st of each month.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

1873—JULY INTEREST.—The Twenty-sixth Semi-Annual Interest at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1 will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

Deposits made on or before SATURDAY, July 19, will bear interest from the 1st of July. The Bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.

Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Bank books in English, French, and German. Deposits on or before July 10, draw interest from July 1.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on or after July 16, on all sums entitled thereto; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, as a deposit of that day.

Deposits made on or before the 19th of July, draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before SATURDAY, July 19, will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

TRADES SAVINGS BANK,

No. 275 West 23d-st., near Grand Opera House.

A Dividend of Seven (7) per cent. will be paid on all sums of $1 to $5,000 on July 21. Money deposited on or before July 21 will draw interest from July 1.

SEVEN PER CENT. allowed. Open every day and evening. C. B. LE BARON, President.

I. M. FRENSS, Secretary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,

No. 247 Greenwich-st., corner Park-place.

The usual Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21.

Money deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.

SHERMAN BROADWELL, President.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after July 21.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. N. J. HAINES, Pres.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, No. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE trustees of this institution have declared the eighth Semi-annual Dividend of interest at the rate of (6) Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July, 1873. All dividends not drawn will receive interest same as a deposit. All moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Interest commences on the 1st of each month.

B. F. BEEKMAN, President.

WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

Third-av., corner of 23d-st. The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, M. D., Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets, $3,135,566 63. Surplus, $288,442 49.

R. H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. JAMES K. PELL retires this day from our firm, and from active business.

Mr. JOHN HOWLAND PELL has an interest in the business from this date.

PELLS & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1873.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between EARL WARNER, EDWARD R. DARROW and WILLIAM C. TURNER, and who have transacted business in the City of New-York under the name and firm of THE NEW-YORK FIRE ENGINE LEATHER HOSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

EARL WARNER.
EDWARD R. DARROW.
WILLIAM C. TURNER.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.

THE FIRM OF STODDARD, LOVERING & CO. is this day dissolved by the decease of its senior partner. The business will be continued in Manchester, England, in Boston and New-York, under the same name by

JOSEPH S. LOVERING, JOHN L. BARRY, EDWARD W. DEAN, FREDERICK A. HARRICK, } The surviving partners.

STODDARD, LOVERING & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1873.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES OF A RETAIL DRUG store, in first-class order; together with large plate case and marble counters. Apply at Pacific-av., corner Maple-st., Jersey City.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Java, Wednesday, July 2	Parthia, Saturday, July 5
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 9	Samaria, Sat'day, July 12
*Scotia, Wednesday, July 16	Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 19
*Algeria, Wed'day, July 23	Batavia, Saturday, July 26
*Russia, Wed'day, July 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage....................$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon on SATURDAY, July 5, 1873.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FRANCE, Grigg..........Saturday, July 5, at 12 M.
GREECE, Thomas.........Saturday, July 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan..........Saturday, July 19, at 1 P. M.
CANADA, Webster........Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, Grace...........Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, Bragg...Thursday, July 17, at 1030 A. M.

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$80, 90, 100, currency.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Steerage..........$29, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, July 5, at 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, July 12, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, July 19, at 1 P. M.
GAELIC..........SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Anglia.......Sat., July 5	Olympia......Wed., July 23
Trinacria....Wed., July 9	Australia....Sat., July 26
California...Sat., July 12	Columbia.....Wed., July 30
Caledonia....Wed., July 16	Victoria.....Sat., Aug. 2
India........Sat., July 19	Assyria......Wed., Aug. 6

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Saturday, July 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.............Saturday, July 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON........Thursday, July 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON............Saturday, July 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, July 17, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER...........Saturday, July 19, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.,) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:
ARRAGON, Western..........Wednesday, July 9
LAPLAND, Jones............Wednesday, July 16
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper....Wednesday, Aug. 6
LADY LYCETT, Evatt, to follow.
CORNWALL, Gibson, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT..........Lemarie..Saturday, July 12
VILLE DE PARIS...............Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE.......Surmont..Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE..............Daure....Saturday, Aug. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. Guard..........July 9, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Freeman......July 16, at 10:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price, Jr.......July 23, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. Freeman..July 30, at 9:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth..........Aug. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Morgan..........Aug. 13, at 9:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 8.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, July 15.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 22.
Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday:
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana and Nassau)..........July 10
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........July 17
CUBA (Havana and Mexico)..........July 24
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)..........July 31
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE..........July 9
GLAMORGAN..........July 30
PEMBROKE..........Aug. 20
GLAMORGAN..........Sept. 10

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

July 10.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Seabury, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer NEVADA, Capt. ——, leaving Panama about the 29th for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about July 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco July 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, July 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, July 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. Crowell, Wednesday, July 2.
CHARLESTON, Capt. James Berry, on Saturday, July 5.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)
For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla,
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. Porter, July —.
For Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Venezuela,
ARIEL, Capt. Jones, July —.
For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

NORSE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.

Taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania, and the principal Norwegian ports.

The splendid new powerful steam-ship
HARALD HAARFAGER,
Capt. Lund, will leave her dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, on
TUESDAY, July 8.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.

	Currency.		Currency.
To London, first cabin	$65	Steerage	$30
To Bergen and Christiania, first cabin	80	Steerage	38

The new steam-ship KONG SVERRE will follow on July 22.

For freight or passage apply to the general agents of the Company,
FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh..........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum..........Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, Capt. Wm. M. Jones, will be run as a day boat, commencing July 2, leaving Pier foot of 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M., daily, (except Sunday,) landing passengers in Boston about midnight.

The steamer SYLVAN DELL, from Peck-slip at 2 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. The Dry Dock cars from Astor House, the Avenue C line, from foot Chambers-st., and the South-st. Belt line, run directly to above pier; also 23d-st. line, crossing every line of cars in the City.

The Saturday afternoon boat returns Sunday night.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM
WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tues., 1st	12:30 P. M.	Tues., 1st	7:00 A. M.
Wed., 2d	1:00 "	Wed., 2d	7:30 "
Thurs., 3d	2:00 "	Thurs., 3d	8:30 "
Sat., 5th	3:00 "	Sat., 5th	9:00 "
Mon., 7th	10:30 A. M.	Mon., 7th	6:00 "
Tues., 8th	7:00 "	Mon., 7th	3:30 P. M.
		Tues., 8th	3:00 "

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tues., 1st	8:00 A. M.	Tues., 1st	12:00 M.
Wed., 2d	8:00 A. M.	Wed., 2d	12:30 P. M.
Thurs., 3d	8:00 A. M.	Thurs., 3d	1:30 P. M.
Fri., 4th	9:00 A. M.	Fri., 4th	2:30 P. M.
Sat., 5th	11:00 A. M.	Sat., 5th	3:00 P. M.
Sun., 6th	11:00 A. M.	Sun., 6th	4:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st. each way, for passengers only.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15, 6:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons. Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. Mangam, General Freight Agent.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Daily from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT
FOR KEYPORT
and all the intermediate landings.
The popular steam-boat
NELLY WHITE,
Capt. Jacob B. Davis,
will commence her regular trips
On SUNDAY, May 25,
Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M. to return.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.
The favorite steam-boat
JESSE HOYT,
Capt. James Sherman,
leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Fare for the excursion, $1.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
Saxton & Seabury, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
June 1, 1873.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:50 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:20 P. M.; via P., W. & B. R. R. at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3:30, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 8 P. M.

For Rahway, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 3:30, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:49 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M. and 4 P. M., via "Pennsylvania Air Line," Sunday, 6:50 A. M.; and 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M., via P., W. and B. R. R. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 10:25, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

NEW ROUTE TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

OPENING OF THE "PENNSYLVANIA AIR-LINE."

On and after SUNDAY, June 29, this new and improved line to Baltimore, Washington, and all points in the South, will be opened for travel.

Trains leave foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. as follows:

DAY EXPRESS, 8:50 A. M., (daily, except Sunday,) with new Pullman parlor-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:20 P. M.; Washington, 5:45 P. M., connecting for all points South.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 8:20 P. M., (daily,) with new Pullman palace sleeping-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:35 A. M.; Washington, 6 A. M., making close connections for all points South.

For full information, through tickets, sleeping and parlor-car tickets, and baggage-checks, apply at the following offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

No. 526 Broadway,	No. 944 Broadway.
No. 1 Astor House,	No. 271 Broadway.
No. 435 Broadway,	No. 8 Battery-place,

Depot, foot of Desbrosses-st.,
Depot, foot of Cortlandt-st.
Ask for tickets via "Pennsylvania Air-Line."
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

A beam engine, 24-inch cylinder, 72-inch stroke, of superior finish, great strength, and well adapted for factory, plantation, or mining purposes, will be sold at a low price if applied for immediately, as the owners have no further use for it and want the room it occupies.
R. L. & A. STUART,
No. 169 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
West Point Hotel

is now open. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

THE LAUREL HOUSE.

CAUTERSKILL FALLS, Catskill Mountains.

F. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

This famous resort is now open for guests. Carriages and S. W. Stimpson, agent for the hotel, will be in attendance at the cars and boats, Catskill.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
152d-st., on the Hudson.

The best accommodations at moderate rates.
PAUL & DUNCALF.

FOR SALE AT EAST HAMPTON, LONG Island—Two cottages, containing each nine rooms, newly built, situated within three minutes of beach, and commanding views of the ocean from three sides; price moderate; terms easy. Apply to Rev. S. L. MERSHON, Middlebush, N. J., or East Hampton, Long Island, or DAN TALMAGE'S SONS, No. 110 Water-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORT.—MANOR-PLACE, KINGston, N. Y., about five hours from the City by Hudson River and Wallkill Valley Railroads and steamers Mary Powell, Baldwin, and Cornell; spacious rooms, fine views, extensive grounds, with stabling for horses. For references and particulars inquire of Mrs. E. H. LIVINGSTON, Kingston, N. Y.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent, air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars, address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONroe, N. Y.—Have reduced price $3 day; special arrangements for families; as to style, equal to Saratoga, and fifty minutes from New-York.
JOHN BETTMAN, Manager,
late Metropolitan Hotel.

NEVERSINK HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J., CHARLES V. BERNER, Proprietor; families accommodated with board at $10 to 12 per week; boats and bathing for boarders free of charge; parties supplied with meals and refreshments at all hours.

POINT PLEASANT.—BOARD CAN BE HAD AT this delightful location on reasonable terms; fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing. Address
W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

GOOD BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AND pleasant rooms overlooking the Hudson; high grounds; near station; terms moderate. Address Box No. 166, Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y.

LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON THE Hudson.—Board for the Summer.
J. J. LAWRENCE.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J., is now open for company.
D. A. CROWELL.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN NORTH GRANVILLE, Washington County, N. Y.—Large double brick house, well shaded; commodious rooms, well furnished, healthy location, fine scenery and drives; very desirable as a Summer residence for families; terms $7 per week. For further particulars, apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 110 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT LAGRANGEVILLE, N. Y., on N. Y. B. and M. R. R.; two hours' ride from New-York; good rooms for single parties or families; excellent table; terms reasonable; healthy location; good drives and walks. Address or apply to W. W. KELLEY, Lagrangeville, N. Y.

THOSE WISHING COUNTRY BOARD among farmers, can do so by applying to REUBEN MOSS, Durham, Greene County, N. Y. For references, apply to O. T. Humphray, D. Hubbert, or W. H. Post, of Catskill, N. Y.

TWO LARGE ROOMS—TO LET WITH BOARD, in private house at Yonkers. Address Post-office, Box No. 117, Yonkers, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO WORCESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of David Dows & Co., No. 20 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1873.
DAVID DOWS,
HENRY R. WORCESTER, } Executors.
ap25-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW CARRIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Develin, Miller & Trull, No. 113 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1873.
THOMAS H. O'CONNOR,
Executor, &c., of Andrew Carrigan, deceased.
je13-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 113 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of January, 1873.
CHARLES WALL,
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, } Executors.
ja24-1aw6mF SAMUEL M. MEEKER,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL COBB BISHOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 422, 424, and 426 East Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of March, 1873.
mh14-1aw6mF* SARAH BISHOP, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGLAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873.
WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator,
f7-1aw6mF* with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.
CHARLES E. BUTLER,
je6-1aw6mF CHARLES H. WARD, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOUGLAS the younger, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873.
WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator,
f7-1aw6mF* with the will annexed.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS

NEW AND SECOND HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

FURNITURE.

STORAGE
AND SAFE-KEEPING

For furniture, baggage, pianos, mirrors, and other property, in separate closed compartments; always accessible. Goods raised on elevators. The night patrol will receive goods at all hours.

Haeger's Warehouses,
8th-av., from 33d to 34th-st., and No. 282 9th-av.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR WITH WATER AND butter cooler; best meat and fruit preserver in the world. Send for book.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ATTENTION, OWNERS OF HORSES!

THE ZINC COLLAR

PAD is guaranteed to CURE the worst case of raw and inflamed neck in ten days, and work the horse every day, and will not chafe or wear the mane. For sale by saddlery hardware dealers and harness-makers. Manufactured by the ZINC COLLAR PAD COMPANY, Buchanan, Mich. Information furnished on application.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.,
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN OF MULES; GOOD ROADsters; kind and sound; weight about 2,300 pounds, 16½ hands high. Inquire of ALEXANDER GRAY, Princeton, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
Nos. 20, 22, and 24 East 35th-st., and 191 Madison-av.

Suites and single rooms, with or without private table, at Summer prices, until Fall.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH board, handsome rooms en suite or singly; house and table first-class; transient parties taken at Summer prices.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341.—LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, transient or permanent, without board; references exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, for gentleman only. No. 104 East 17th-st., between Irving-place and Union-square.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

War Department,
Quartermaster General's Office,
Washington, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Construction and Repair,
Washington, June 18, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 1, 1873, for the construction, including materials, of either one or both of two iron steam sloops-of-war, of about 450 tons measurement. Plans and specifications in detail for the hulls may be seen and examined at this Bureau, and at the Commandant's office at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Charlestown; and plans and specifications for the steam machinery may be seen and examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and at the navy-yards above stated, on and after the 1st of July next.

Proposals will also be received at the same time, and under the same conditions, for the construction, including materials, of the hulls, complete for sea service, of either or both of the iron vessels mentioned above, separate from the steam machinery.

The vessels must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel or vessels be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the department may direct in seven months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessels.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The department reserves the right to accept either form of proposal, or to reject any or all of them, as in its opinion the public interest requires.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

PROPOSALS FOR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS FOR THE UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

United States Branch Mint,
San Francisco, Cal.,
Office of Superintendent, June 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of July, 1873, for furnishing and putting in place the five burglar-proof vaults for the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco, Cal.

Copies of the drawings and specification may be had on application at this office.

Proposals will be made for each vault as called for in the specification. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate. The whole work to be completed and in place within four months from date of acceptance of proposal.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per centum, until the completion and acceptance of the work.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, the Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of "burglar-proof vaults," and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed, "Bids for Burglar-proof Vaults," United States Branch Mint, San Francisco, Cal., and addressed to
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Superintendent.

United States Army Building,
Office of Commissary of Subsistence,
New-York, July 2, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Aug. 2, 1873, for furnishing for the United States Army fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco, with the power of increasing the amount fifty thousand pounds if desired by the Department.

The proposals will state accurately, in detail, the quality and kind of tobacco, its history, if any, as to its keeping qualities in hot climates and in transportation; of what leaf, as to stock, year, and curing the wrapper and filler is made; whether the binder is used; what casing is used, and when, where, and how to be manufactured; in what kind of package put up for shipment, and whether machine or hand made.

The tobacco to be made in plugs, weighing full one-half pound each, and to equal the best grade of army or navy tobacco; not to be lower in quality than the samples to be seen at the office of the Depot Commissary, New-York City.

The tobacco to be packed in boxes, (caddies,) to contain twenty-one pounds, net, each, and the boxes to be packed in cases, (eight to a case,) head-lined.

Samples (five cases packed as above required) of the tobacco proposed to be furnished must accompany the proposals, and be referred to therein. No conditional future perfection, to equal sample grade, will be entertained. The samples so furnished will be paid for at fair market rates, if deemed of sufficiently good quality for sales to troops, if the proposer so desires.

An officer of the army and an expert will be required to examine and inspect the tobacco in the leaf, in the course of manufacture and when shipped.

Two sureties who will agree to guarantee the execution of the contract, according to its true intent and meaning, and who will enter into a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars to that effect, if required, will sign bids as well as the proposer.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
WILLIAM W. BURNS, Major and C. S. U. S. A.

United States Engineer Office, third story,
Union Bank Building, Fayette, near Charles-st.,
Baltimore, Md., June 30, 1873.

PROPOSALS

For additional dredging in the Appomattox River below Petersburg, Va., will be received until noon of July 25, 1873, and opened immediately thereafter.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

Health Officer's Department,
Quarantine, Staten Island, July 2, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, July 9, at (10) ten o'clock A. M., for the Plumbing, Gas Supply, and Fitting, Cisterns, Steam-heating, Cast Iron and Clay Pipes, to complete the structures on Hoffman Island, New-York Bay.

Plans and specifications for the same may be seen at the office of Charles H. Haswell, Engineer, No. 6 Bowling Green.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids not considered for the best interests of the State.

All bids to be indorsed "Proposals," and directed to
S. OAKLEY VANDERPOEL,
Health Officer for the Port of New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE, EAST RIVER BRIDGE.—Sealed proposals will be received until July 10, 1873, for the delivery of 4,790 cubic yards of cut granite face-stone and dimension backing required during the present year for the New-York Tower, East River Bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office. Address
NEW-YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. GALA DAY.

GRAND CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.
4TH OF JULY, 1873.

THREE PERFORMANCES IN THE LECTURE-ROOM.
MORNING AT 11. } A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. SONGS, DANCES, AND FARCE.
AFTERNOON AT 2. } TWO CAPITAL AND AMUSING DRAMAS, THE LOTTERY OF DEATH and the CHARCOAL BURNER.
EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. } The Eminent Irish Comedian, MR. T. G. RIGGS, In the new sensational Drama of SHIN FANE, Or SHAMROCK GREEN.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
BEGINS AT 8; SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.
Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.
LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
of the
Fascinating young actress,
MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
in the most marked success of the season,
JANE EYRE,
JANE EYRE.

A play mounted, cast and acted with all the care given to the best productions of the regular season, and one that has excited the most intense interest of the public and the greatest commendation of the Press.
SATURDAY AT 1:30.
LAST JANE EYRE MATINEE.
Secure seats in advance.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening.
Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places. Private boxes, $2 extra.
EVERY THURSDAY EVENING,
GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eaglewood, and other groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.

Office No. 383 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Four grand excursions from New-York to Yonkers. The elegant floating palace, NEW CHAMPION, Capt. A. P. Black, will leave
FRANKLIN-ST., 9, 12, 4, and 7,
On the Fourth of July, for Yonkers, touching at Christopher and 23d-sts. on her up passage. Fare, 25 cents. Music and refreshments on board.

1776—1873.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY PLEASURE TRIP UP THE Hudson, through the Highlands, landing at Rockland Lake, Iona Island, West Point, and Newburg. The fast and commodious steamer THOMAS COLLYER, Capt. Geo. Collyer, will leave the foot of Harrison-st., North River, at 8 o'clock A. M.; Montague-st., Brooklyn, at 8:30; Christopher-st., North River, at 9, and 23d-st., North River, at 9:30 A. M. Governor's Island Band.

Fare for the excursion, $1.

EXCURSION OF STEAMER BRISTOL TO the Light-ship and return July 4.—Leaves Pier No. 28 North River at 10 A. M., returning prompt at 2:30 P. M.

A FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY.—The new large Sound steamer AMERICUS will leave East 33d-st. at 10:45 A. M.; Market-slip, Pier No. 37 at 11:15 A. M., Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 11:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 11:50 A. M., and Pier No. 5 North River, at 12 o'clock noon. A full brass and string band on board. Excursionists will have ample time to bathe in the surf and visit the principal hotels.

Excursion tickets $1.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point and Glenwood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, Peck-slip, on FRIDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M.; 8th-st. at 9:05, and 33d-st. at 9:15, for the above landings, returning to the City about 6 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY.—THE NEW STEAM-BOAT SHADY SIDE, with the PLEASANT VALLEY and FORT LEE, will make excursions to Fort Lee, Pleasant Valley and Shady Side, every thirty minutes during the day from Spring-st., commencing at 9 A. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Thirty cents for the round trip.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO KEYPORT.—Steamer MATTEAWAN, Capt. H. E. Bishop, will make an excursion, FRIDAY, July 4, to Keyport, N. J., leaving Pier No. 26, North River, at 9:30 A. M.; returning, leaves Keyport at 3:30 P. M. Fare, 60 cents round trip. First-class band of music on board.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer MONITOR leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

FISHERMEN USE FOSTER'S PATENT GIMP-gut for weak fishing. Principal depot No. 25 Delancey-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE of New-York.—ELIZABETH PATTERSON, Plaintiff, against JANE W. McCUNN, individually, and as widow of John H. McCunn, deceased, and as executrix of, and trustee under the last will and testament of the said John H. McCunn, deceased; Thomas McCunn, individually, and as executor of, and trustee under the said last will and testament of the said John H. McCunn, deceased; James M. Gano, as executor of, and trustee under the said last will and testament of the said John H. McCunn, deceased, and as collector or special administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said John H. McCunn, deceased; James McCunn and Matilda, his wife; Jane McCrea and James McCrea, her husband; Nancy Barnet and John Barnet, her husband; Sally Long and Joseph Long, her husband; Elizabeth McMains and Matthew McMains, her husband; John McMains and —— McMains, (first name unknown,) his wife; William McMains, and Susan McMains, his wife; William Patterson, the husband of the plaintiff herein; Catharine Bonner and David Bonner, her husband; Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah Hettrick, and Laura Hettrick, children of Martha Hettrick, deceased; George Hettrick, husband of the said Martha Hettrick, deceased, in her lifetime, and father of the said children; Eliza Lecky and —— Lecky, (first name unknown,) her husband; John McL. Gano and Jane W. Gano, children of James M. Gano; Caroline M. Morgan and Irene May Gano, sisters of the defendant, Jane W. McCunn; James F. Morgan, husband of Caroline M. Morgan, and James M. Gano, husband of Irene M. Gano, John K. Waring and —— Waring, (first name unknown,) his wife; The Mutual Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York, John Hudson Hall, Mary L. Livingston, Joseph K. Riggs, The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Christopher Keys and Ephraim D. Brown, as executors of Susan M. Robinson, deceased; Mary King and Ellen Dougherty, The City Fire Insurance Company of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby required to answer the complaint in this action of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his offices, Nos. 7 and 9 Murray-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 26, 1873.
CHRISTOPHER FINE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Nos. 7 and 9 Murray-street, New-York.

The amended complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this 12th day of June, 1873.
je13-1aw6wF

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY made in a cause, Haslam against Cron, 1870, H. No. 11, for the administration of the estate of BETTY OLWANT, late of Bolton, in Lancashire, in England, spinster, who died intestate, any persons claiming to be children of THOMAS CATTERALL OLWANT, who about the year 1800 went to reside in some part of America; or claiming to be the legal personal representatives of any such children, who died after 9th June, 1869, and also all persons claiming to be JOHN OLWANT BEWSHER, or WILLIAM BEWSHER, both of whom, up to the year 1856, resided in Lancashire, in England, or claiming to be the legal personal representative or representatives of the said John Olwant Bewsher or William Bewsher, in case they, or either of them died after 9th June, 1869, are by their solicitors, on or before the 1st day of November, 1873, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of His Honor, the Vice Chancellor, Sir James Bacon, situate at No. 11 New-square, Lincoln Inn, London, in England; or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree: Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1873, at 12 of the clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 17th day of June, 1873.
JOSHUA BIRD ALLEN, Chief Clerk.
Thomas Johnston, No. 5 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, Middlesex; Agent for Messrs. R. & T. H. Winder, of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, England, plaintiff's solicitors.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES F. WENMAN, plaintiff, against THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK of Leavenworth, Kansas, defendant.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $2,268 81, with interest from the 19th day of March, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 19, 1873.
STERLING & WALDEN,
je20-1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' UTENSILS.—Ice-cream freezers, tubs, molds, &c. Agent for Mills, Seamen & Packer's Patent Philadelphia ice-cream machines. WILLIAM HART, No. 34 Catharine-st., New-York.

PHYSICIAN.—A YOUNG PHYSICIAN OF GOOD qualifications can have office rent free of charge by rendering some services to a physician in infirm health. Call, between 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 214 West 22d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AT 8.
UNSURPASSED ATTRACTION.
GRAND EVENT OF THE SEASON.
ANOTHER NEW NOVELTY.
Engagement for a limited period of the charming, gifted, and accomplished actress,
MISS AMY STONE, MISS AMY STONE,
Who will appear till further notice in her superb military romantic drama, entitled
CIGARETTE,
"THE LITTLE LEOPARD OF FRANCE."

Beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, fresh appointments, new mechanical effects, a complete and supreme cast of characters. The entertainment challenges competition in excellence, completion, and novelty.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE JULY 4, AT 2 P. M.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE JULY 4, AT 2 P. M.
Matinées at 2 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT,
"The master spirit of the English stage."
This pre-eminent comedian will appear
EVERY NIGHT
in his entirely new and emotional play,
in five acts, entitled,
MIMI,
written by Dion Boucicault and H. Murger.
CHARACTERS IN THE PLAY BY
MR. DION BOUCICAULT, MR. W. H. CRISP, MR. E. T. RINGGOLD, MR. E. LAMB, MR. J. HOWSON, MR. BRADLEY, MISS KATHERINE ROGERS, MISS EFFIE GERMON, MRS. FANNY FOSTER, MISS MARY WELLS, MISS VANDYKE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
An entirely new sensation by
Mr. J. J. Wallace, (on the Bohemians of Paris,)
THE BEATS OF NEW-YORK.
LAST WEEK OF LULU.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—TEMporary building, No. 128 West 14th-st. The Di Cesnola collections from Cyprus and the Loan collections of works of art, are open to the public daily from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission, 50 cents. New and important additions have been made to the Loan collections.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

Commence July 4, and continue the 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 19th.
JOHN HOEY, President.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

In addition to the regular trains of this line leaving Pier No. 28 North River, (foot Murray-st.,) for Long Branch and the race course at 6:45, 9:40 A. M., 1:40, 4, and 5:15 P. M.,

AN EXTRA BOAT FOR THE RACES
will be run July 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, and 19,
LEAVING NO. 28 NORTH RIVER
AT 10:30 A. M.,
Arriving at Long Branch 12:30 P. M., Monmouth Park 12:45 P. M., and returning immediately after the races are over, arriving in New-York about 6:30 P. M.
REDUCED FARE.
Admission to the race course free.
M. W. SERAT, Superintendent.
JOHN F. COLE, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

AMALIENBERG CASTLE, VALLEY OF THE MURG,
GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.

Under the patronage of H. R. H. the Grand Duchess of Baden.

Dr. HEDLER receives at the above address a limited number of young American gentlemen, who are desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of German and French from native professors, and of pursuing their other studies. Elementary and complete instruction is given in English, History, Geography, and in all branches of Mathematics. Amalienberg is beautifully and healthily situated in the Valley of the Murg, on the border of the Black Forest, at an hour's distance from Baden.

Divine service is celebrated in the Chapel adjoining the Castle.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Mr. PITT COOKE, of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., who has kindly consented to answer inquiries respecting the establishment.

Highest references in America and Europe.

BOARDING-SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENT
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the property known as the "Rectory School," Hamden, Conn., embracing school-house, fitted up in good style, with all the appurtenances, &c.; dwelling-house fairly furnished; both of which are heated by steam, and supplied with water; also, play-house, barn, boat-house, boats, &c.

The grounds comprise about twelve acres, in orchard, meadow, skating-pond, and gardens. The whole school is complete in all its arrangements, and is believed to be unsurpassed by any private school in the country.
Apply to C. W. EVEREST.
Hamden, Conn., June 21, 1873.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.
Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

EDUCATION COMBINED WITH TRAVEL.—There is being formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave New-York for Europe, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, No. 39 West 26th-st., New-York. Personal application preferred.

A GERMAN FAMILY WHO HAVE GOOD APARTments and a fine garden, and who offer also the advantages of French and Music, with a few young ladies as boarders. Address FRAU VON WILM, Weimar, auf der Altenburg, Germany.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM SIX to twelve years of age; $100 for term of twenty weeks. For circulars, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

A LADY, OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN TEACHing, would like to find employment for the Summer months. Address H., Box No. 147 Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Construction and Repair,
Washington, June 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 7, 1873, for the construction, including all the materials except the live-oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop-of-war of about 640 tons measurement, complete for sea service. Plans and specifications in detail for the hull, showing the work to be done, may be seen and examined at this bureau, and at the Commandant's Office, at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Kittery, on and after the 6th of July next.

The hull must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the Department may direct, in eight months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessel.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids which, in its opinion, are not to the public interest.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the Engineer's Office of the Erie Railway, New-York City, until noon of MONDAY, July 21, for the grading and masonry of the second track between the following points:

From Narrowsburg to Lordville, thirty-one miles, Delaware Division.

From Erwin's to Rathboneville, ten and one-half miles, Susquehanna Division.

From Somebody's to Canisteo, nine miles, Susquehanna Division.

From Hornellsville to Burns, eight miles, Buffalo Division.

The work will be divided into sections of about one mile each, and bids will be received for one or more sections.

Blanks for proposals and specifications may be obtained of:

Mr. R. W. Ware, Resident Engineer Delaware Division, Hancock.

Mr. W. B. Coffin, Resident Engineer Susquehanna Division, Elmira.

Mr. W. F. Merrill, Resident Engineer Buffalo Division, Buffalo.

Who will also furnish such further information as may be required.

The work to be completed in ninety (90) days from the awarding of the contract. The company reserves the right of rejecting any or all bids.
O. CHANUTE,
Chief Engineer.
Approved:
P. H. WATSON, President.

THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

ARRIVAL OF VISITORS.

THE DAY BEFORE THE RACES—BRILLIANT PROSPECTS—THE FAVORITES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 3.—The prospects of a fine day's sport to-morrow become hourly more certain. Turfmen in general, and McGrath in particular, are in high spirits, feeling confident that their animals are in excellent condition. The weather, which has been deliciously cool and bracing, afforded fine opportunity for healthy exercise and judicious training. The cattle could not have had a more propitious season. The hotels have rapidly filled up toward the west to-day. Each train brought hundreds, who had, in many instances, engaged their rooms in advance, and had nothing to do but step into them. Strong refreshing southerly breezes have prevailed all day, rendering life perfectly enjoyable, and permitting the young people to play croquet after luncheon on the lawns and level plots before the hotels and cottages.

The vestibules of the West End and Ocean Houses presented very busy aspects all through the day, owing to the arrival of guests, who recognized old friends on every hand. Much anxiety was apparent about the condition of the steeds in the different stables, but the hearty assurances of their well-being set aside doubts and encouraged betting and book-making, which business went forward briskly. The favorites here have been Tom Bowling and Springbok during the last few days. Still there is a perceptible leaning toward the Belmont stable, which is evidently rising in general estimation. But there is nothing more variable than popular opinion, and some other of the numerous entries may be first in the pools to-morrow, for turfites never give any expression to their feelings worthy reliance. People who are putting their money on the animals visit the track and see them go, or are kept well informed concerning their habits.

The coming race is the all-absorbing topic of the hour, and at the West End Hotel where Dr. Underwood sells the pools, the greatest excitement prevails. Money is plenty and freely risked. Nobody seems backward, and according to the regular attendance at every former contest, this is the most exciting of them all.

If the weather turn out to be as pleasant to-morrow as it was to-day, the opening of "the Jersey Derby" will be a splendid one. It is astonishing how the population of this place has increased since morning. The piazzas are thronged by ladies this evening, where scarcely any could be seen yesterday. Music and dancing enliven the hours between 8 and 11 o'clock, at the West End, the large parlors of which, brilliantly illuminated, are filled by a very distinguished and imposing throng.

F. W. Von Slade and family, of New-York, are here, as are also Gov. Bowie and family, of Baltimore; F. M. Silverman and family; Henry A. Bowen, of Brooklyn; J. W. Hunt Reynolds, of Brooklyn; Jas. Hodges, of Baltimore; F. Roosevelt, of New-York; Gen. Mott, of Egypt; J. Y. K. Lawrence, of New-York, and others.

At Howland's, are J. N. Tuttle and wife, of Newark, and Dr. Ellis and wife, of Baltimore. The other hotels have also fallen in for their share of the new comers. Fine equipages sped up and down the shore road this evening, and there will, without doubt, be a grand display of the same at the races to-morrow.

THE SEASON—INCREASED ACTIVITY AT THE HOTELS—PLEASURES AND PASTIMES—WHO ARE THERE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Wednesday, July 2, 1873.

Already, without a doubt, the season has opened, and gives us a foretaste of the whirl and bustle to be expected when at its height. The weather, certainly, is all that overworked humanity can desire, and though the sun's rays are hot as Summer calls for, they are tempered to comfort by the strong sea breezes which have prevailed lately. Good, sensible Spring clothing is endurable, and the ladies need not lay aside the elegantly-fitting walking, parlor, or evening costumes of May for the gauzy looser robes of the heated term. The hotels of the first class are filling up, and the cottages are nearly all rented, if not occupied. The West End and Ocean Houses have each over 170 guests, and all their rooms are let for the next week to long-staying visitors. The United States, the Mansion House, Howland's, the Clarendon, Central, Metropolitan, and others of lesser note, have smaller quotas; but they, too, have booked many for next week. A word about these houses to the uninitiated. The West End is patronized by the most prominent people, notwithstanding the large business done by the Lelands in moneyed men. The Mansion House, United States, and Howland's have a great many prominent families staying there, too. At the West End among the sojourners are Gen. Beale, of Pennsylvania; Senator J. P. Stockton, of New-Jersey; Secretaries Belknap and Richardson, with the wife and daughter of the latter; the Spanish Consul General, Señor de Morata; Col. C. P. Crosby, Dr. Gross, Hon. J. K. McClure, Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Denver, Colorado Mr. G. S. Appleton and family, of New-York; Hon. P. Sawyer, B. G. Clarke, Gen. S. A. Hurlburt, and Col. C. Delavan. This is a very fair sprinkling of the great ones of the land; still not a little disappointment will be felt by the lovers of "the Herbvalerian"—as James Payn calls the charm of rank, when they learn that Lord Caithness has engaged rooms for himself and friends at the Ocean House, where he is expected to-day. He registers in the name of Carey.

Where so many people are, there is always some gossip. Just now racing and the Fourth of July are the most popular topics after personal scandal, with which we will not "fash ourselves." Dr. Underwood's (the New-York pool-seller) arrival last night attracted the sporting men's attention, and they began to be a little anxious concerning the condition of the horses and the state of things at McGrath's over the way. The "Doctor" was button-holed and interviewed about the favorite—Tom Bowling—and the "three-year olds," of which such great things are promised. Like Bunsby, he was "a man as could give an opinion," and like that sapient mariner he generally managed to obfuscate his disciples and render them no wiser by it. Pool-selling will begin to-morrow night near the West-end Hotel, and then there will be fun. Of that commodity there is a trifle even now; photographers are busily engaged in taking views of the beach in the morning when the bathers are on it; and the race-course in the afternoon, when the horses are out. Drives along the sandy roads of New-Jersey to Red Bank, Oceanport, Eatontown, the Pines, Remsen, and different places, are taken by people who have their own carriages, down here. A ride to Freehold, a county town here, is often taken by some person fond of seeing the country. The jail is located at that place, and when a depredator is arrested by any of the township constables, "he is taken to Freehold." This phrase is only used, therefore, to signify that a man is guilty of some misdemeanor and under arrest. The too careless use of the expression gave rise to a queer rumor to-day—that Jay Gould was in Freehold Jail. It came about in this way: Somebody inquired at that gentleman's hotel for him, and was informed that Mr. Leland had "taken him to Freehold." Immediately the news was borne to all parts of "the Branch" that Jay Gould "had been taken to Freehold." The guests didn't think anything of it; but the beachmen and others did, and wondered what he was locked up for. As one old seaweed remarked, "Them brokers and stock speculators couldn't fool with people's money here. Jersey law was different from New-York law, and called it swindling to cheat a man in a stock operation, as well as any other way."

The pleasures of the day at Long Branch are peculiar to the hour. Morning has its surf-bathing and newspaper-reading; noon, novel-reading, piano-practice, and lounging in shady places, and evening its driving, flirting, and seaside rambles. In the morning, generally after breakfast, which is on the table at 6 o'clock, or will be if you want it, young ladies go down to the bathing-houses, and, donning attires, which from the upper bank make them look like the squaw heroines of a dime novel, rush barefooted boldly down the strand. The rollers, with their terrible white crests, come roaring in, and you expect to see the fair bather breast it gallantly the next minute. But few get beyond their knees, unless induced by a brother or dearer friend to go waist-deep.

There is no boating to be had nearer than Pleasure Bay. The surf on the beach renders a landing in an open boat damp and dangerous. Somebody speaking of this fact to-day said that it wouldn't be a bad idea for a speculative "beachcomber" to keep a few surf-boats for landing in fine weather. Many young ladies could be induced to try the experiment of "being beached in a surf." The thing could become fashionable at a place like Long Branch, and the costume for the fair ones who would adventure could be made of blue or any other colored flannel, the style to be an improved bathing-dress adorned with white or any hue suitable to the wearer's taste and complexion. Jaunty hats and bewildering boots or shoes might complete the outfit, and the *tout ensemble* would be ravishing. The only thing to be feared in this sport would be the attempt to "beach" when too heavy a sea was rolling; but this could be obviated by laws prohibiting the launching of craft in unfavorable weather.

At noon and through the hours of the afternoon, when the sun pours down, to the serious detriment of good complexions, none but earnest pedestrians or lovers of the salt sea air stir out. The most shady nooks are sought and occupied, their rooms are used by some, while others play or listen to the pianos in the cool parlors of the hotel. The ladies busy themselves with their embroidery, painting or the last new novel; the gentlemen read the New-York dailies, which arrive by 9 or 10 A. M., or play billiards. Some of the studiously-inclined retire to quiet places and read. The great majority, in loose coats, light and white nether garments, lounge and talk business or politics with their friends or sea-side acquaintances until luncheon, after which the carriages and equipages begin to show themselves upon the fine road skirting the shore. But it is in the long, cool hours of the evening that people really seem to enjoy themselves. Clad in their best Spring fashions, the ladies saunter bare-headed or hat-in hand along the grassy bank overlooking the sands, or sit in the little houses with which it is dotted. From these and the piazzas young couples look out upon the Atlantic and watch the stately merchant-men and graceful schooners, skim across its vast bosom to their destinations far, far away. While the residents of the West End thus enjoy themselves, the band on the green plays the latest compositions and airs from favorite operas. At the same time young hearts grow warm and lean toward each other, while old ones half sadly think how life, like the great sea before them, once seemed as placid and as pleasant to voyage upon, but proved as treacherous. At twilight the road is thronged by spanking single and double teams and the scene is very gay until 10 o'clock, when the piazzas, roads, beach, and banks are deserted, and there being no balls, concerts or public reunions here yet to keep them up late, the guests retire for the night, and all is hushed save the never-ceasing roar of the sea as it sullenly washes the shore.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

AN EXCITING TIME EXPECTED—NAMES OF THE STARTERS AND THEIR PERFORMANCES.

Several circumstances have tended to make the race for the Jersey Derby Stakes this year a most interesting one, and with the single exception of the meeting of Longfellow and Harry Bassett, has created more general enthusiasm than any former event of the turf. The large number of exceptionally fine colts which last year's campaign brought before the public in the two-year-old stakes, prepared us for a brilliant series of three-year-old contests this year. Tom Bowling came out as a surprise, and, like Harry Bassett, vanquished his opponents with the greatest ease when his temper did not interpose a barrier to his running. When Mr. McGrath brought his stable to the East, he had little confidence in his chances of winning anything, but in the Hopeful Stakes of half a mile Tom Bowling showed himself a good one, for although he got off badly he gained second place in a field of nine, and came within a neck's length of proving victor. His second appearance was in the July Stakes, and again he was second in a field of five, being beaten by Medora. His next essay was in the Flash Stakes at Saratoga, and here he got off with the other horses, and defeated his ten competitors—all good ones—like breaking sticks. At the August meeting, at Long Branch, he started for the Thespian Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, which he won in the fastest time ever made by a two-year old, viz., 1:16¾, and carrying 100 pounds. His last appearance was in the August Stakes of one mile, and, although he carried 105 pounds, he ran away from his competitors at the fall of the flag, and they never got near him. He won by a long distance in 1:47. These performances were the more surprising to connoisseurs from the fact that Tom Bowling's dam Lucy Fowler, she by imp. Albion, never threw a race nag, all of her colts having exposed a soft spot whenever they were forced to a trying pace, and this has been so with much of the Albion stock, although the strong infusion of the Diomed blood through Lexington has done much toward improving their staying power. However, Tom Bowling retired to Kentucky, loaded with honors and heralded as the coming champion of the turf—for he was a big, strapping colt, and had proved his ability to carry weight. His wintering was watched over with the greatest solicitude, and when he came out this Spring, and ran mile heats at the Lexington Spring meeting, in 1:43½, the Kentuckians were certain of his winning the great stakes in the East, in which he was engaged. With the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club, a trap was suddenly sprung upon the Kentucky division by the old war-horse McDaniel. He kept his secret well, and Springbok appeared among the knowing ones with the most disastrous consequence. He won the rich Belmont Stakes in a canter, beating the favorite by half a dozen lengths. But the track was heavy from a previous night's rain, and it was asserted that he would not have won as easily had the track been in finer condition. His second race, however, stopped this sort of comment. He won the first heat in 1:45½, and distanced both Mildew and Buckden in the second heat in 1:44½. This was a sufficient "cooker" to impress the Western division that Tom Bowling would have a red-hot time in getting away with the Jersey Derby. Springbok was bred at the Woodburn stud-farm in Kentucky, and was purchased by Dan Swigert. He is by imp. Australian, a horse that is doing immense service in improving the running stock of the country, by the infusion of the famous Eclipse strain, which has nicked so well with Lexington. Springbok has a strong infusion of the Glencoe blood in his veins, his grand-dam being by that famous horse. In his two-year-old form Springbok started twice. He won a dash of five furlongs at the Spring meeting at Jerome Park, when he defeated the proved good fillies Minnie W. and Katy Pease—the latter the winner of the Ladies' Stakes this year. After this race Col. McDaniel purchased him, with his engagements, for $5,000, and then started him for the Saratoga Stakes, won by Catesby. He came in ninth in a field of eleven. During the Winter he developed wonderfully under the skillful treatment of his trainer, and he now stands sixteen and a half hands, nearly as large as his rival. In addition to these cracks there are six or seven others announced as starters. Coming next in importance to Springbok and Tom Bowling is the formidable Belmont stable, which has five representatives engaged. The probable starters will be Count D'Orsay, Silk Stocking, and the imp. colt by Breadalbane, out of Ellesmere, by Chanticleer. Of the first of these, Count D'Orsay, it may well be said that he has always been well thought of by turfmen. He is by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse. Here is a combination of blood that should make a good racer, though his sire, Count D'Orsay, has the Lexington and Glencoe strains noted as producing "stayers," and the speed of the Eclipse is well known. Count D'Orsay started four times as a two-year old. His first appearance was in the Saratoga Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, won by Catesby, but he did not get a place. His next attempt, however, was more successful. This was in the sweepstakes for two-year olds, at Saratoga. He won in 1:19¼, beating Strachino, Merodac, and the imp. bay colt by Marsyas. His next appearance was in the Champaign Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, at Jerome Park, but he was last in a field of five, the race being won by Minnie W.; Count D'Orsay, however, carried 7 pounds extra. His last appearance as a two-year old was in the Central Stakes, at Baltimore, dash of one mile, but he was beaten by Catesby, his only competitor, in the fast time of 1:46. This year Count D'Orsay has done well, as the readers of THE TIMES are aware. He was second in the Belmont Stakes, won by Springbok, and won the rich Weatherby Stakes. These performances justify the confidence placed in him for the race to-day. Of his stable companion, Silk Stocking, so far the promise of his "baby days" have not been fulfilled. He has shown considerable speed, and appears to be more at home at short distances. He is by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke, by Wormesley, and is very like his sire in appearance. As a two-year old he started twice and won once. He gained second place in the Flash Stakes at Saratoga, won by Tom Bowling, and won the Kentucky Stakes, one mile, at the same place. The Breadalbane colt started once last year, in the Nursery Stakes at Jerome Park, but fell and lost whatever chance he had. Another well-bred one that is announced to start is Galway, by Concord, out of Mandina by imp. Australian. He is a fine, slashing colt, and will yet make his mark. Concord is a son of Lexington, and Mandina is out of imp. Maud, and she by the renowned Stockwell. The blood is "all there," and there is no knowing how he may turn out. He started but once last year, in the Nursery Stake, but got off badly, and did not get a place. He started at the recent meeting at Jerome Park, but did nothing. Coffee's stable is also among the starters. He has two engaged, viz.: B. F. Carner, by Lightning, out of La Victime, and a gr. c. by Lightning, out of Jessemine Porter. These two have got to make their début. J. W. Hunt Reynolds will start Whisper, by Planet, out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington, who will also make his first appearance on the occasion, and bringing the list of starters to a close will be the Morris stable, consisting of Long Branch, by imp. Eclipse, out of Mollie Jackson, by Vandal, and a b. c. by Eclipse, out of Etiquette, by Marriner. If Long Branch reach the post in good form he will be a tough customer at the distance of this race. He started four times last year, and won once, the Hopeful Stakes, at Long Branch, half a mile, beating a field of eight, among them Tom Bowling, who ran second. He was fourth in the Flash Stakes at Saratoga, second in the Saratoga Stakes, won by Catesby, and second to Wildidle in the Nursery Stakes at Jerome Park. It will be seen from the performances of the starters that the third renewal of the Jersey Derby will be a close and exciting affair.

THE PROGRAMME AND THE POOLS.

To-day the great meeting at Long Branch begins, and the excitement in regard to the contest is very great. The proceedings of the day will open with the Long Branch Grand National Steeple-chase for all ages, with welter weights, and the starters will be Duffy, Sorrel Dan, George West, and Corsican. Next will follow the trial purse for all ages, dash of a mile, in which are Nevada, four years, by Lexington; Aerolite, three years, by Asteroid; Artist, three years, by Asteroid; War Whoop, four years, by War Dance; Alice Mitchell, 3 years, by Planet; Bessie Lee, 4 years, by Hunter's Lexington, and Gray Planet, 4 years, by Planet. The third race will be one of mile heats, which promises to be a grand affair. The following seven are to start, viz.: Joe Johnson, Katy Pease, Arizona, Business, War Whoop, Bingaman, and Fadladeen. The concluding event is the Jersey Derby for three-year-olds, a mile and a half, and seven stables will be represented, viz.: McGrath, McDaniel, Belmont, Bryce, Coffee, Hunt, Reynolds, and Morris. The betting at Johnson's last night was very spirited on these events at the following rates:

STEEPLE-CHASE.

Duffy	$50	$75
Corsican	26	35
Sorrel Dam. } George West. }	26	45
Total	$102	$155

MILE DASH.

Gray Planet	$50	$100
Bessie Lee	18	45
Nevada	15	35
Alice Mitchell	14	30
Artist	14	25
Aerolite } War Whoop }	6	15
Total	$117	$250

MILE HEATS.

Katy Pease	$100	$125
Fadladeen	46	55
Business	30	37
Arizona	24	30
Joe Johnson } War Whoop } Bingaman }	16	30
Total	$216	$277

JERSEY DERBY.

Tom Bowling	$100	$100	$100
Springbok	85	80	80
Belmont's stable	35	34	33
Bruce's stable } Coffee's stable } Reynolds' stable } Morris' stable }	15	15	13
	$235	$229	$226

THE POOL-SELLING AT THE WEST END HOTEL.

LONG BRANCH, July 3.—The billiard hall at the West End Hotel was thronged to-night with a large multitude, to whom Underwood sold pools on the races to-morrow. The selling was spirited for upward of three hours. The pools sold were mostly large amounts. The following is the average:

STEEPLE-CHASE.—Duffy, (favorite,) $50; George West, $30; Corsican, $16; Sorrel Dan, $11.

TRIAL PURSE.—Gray Planet, (favorite,) $100; Artist, $40; Bessie Lee, $30; Nevada, $20; Alice Mitchel, $20; Aerolite, and Valley Brook, as field, $10.

THIRD RACE.—Katie Pease, (favorite,) $305; Fadladeen, $100; Business, $95; Arizona, $35; Joe Johnson, $25; Bingaman, $30; Valley Brook, $13.

The announcement of the first pool for the Jersey Derby race was received with cheers. McDaniel's stables are the favorite, bringing $525; McGrath's $460; Belmont's, $315; Reynolds', $140. The stables of Morris, Bruce, and Coffee sold for less than $100.

Later in the evening Tom Bowling became the favorite in the pools for the Jersey Derby, two to one in the Paris Mutuals.

All the hotels are filled to overflowing. Never was such a crowd seen here before. Arrangements have been made anticipating the arrival of great numbers to-morrow.

Springbok is all the talk in the parlors of the hotels, and intense interest is manifested on all sides. The weather is clear and pleasant.

TROTTING AT PROSPECT PARK, L. I.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Long Island, Thursday, July 3.—Match, $200; mile heats; best three in five, to wagons:

D. Dunley's s. g. Robert Dickson	2	2	1	1	1
Thos. Jackson's b. g. Mystery	1	1	2	2	2

Time—2:53¾, 2:57¾, 2:48, 2:46, 2:46½.

THE TURF ELSEWHERE.

THIRD DAY OF THE DEXTER PARK RACES, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO July 3.—The third day of the Dexter Park meeting opened with pleasant weather, and the track is vastly improved from the slush of Tuesday or the heavier mud of yesterday. The first race was a running race, dash of one mile and a half, all ages, for a purse of $500; $300 to the first horse, $150 to the second, and $50 to the third. There were thirteen entries and eight starters: March, Young Harry of the West, Harry Dalton, Altoona, Flush, Keno, Hollywood, and Venus. In the pools Flush was the favorite, $50 to $35, against the field. The start was effected with less trouble than might have been anticipated with so large a field, Young Harry taking the lead, with March close after him, the rest well bunched a couple of lengths behind. Flush's rider evidently held her in, and for future use. Around they went, their positions not essentially changed, except that Hollywood came up for the second place, until the end of the mile, when Flush's rider called on her, and she responded with a dash that carried her to the front, Young Harry dropping back to the second place, but successfully contesting Hollywood's claim for it. The field were running some yards behind. Down the homestretch they came in the above order, Flush coming under the wire a length ahead of Young Harry, who was closely followed by Hollywood. Time—2:48½.

An extra race has been arranged to come off on Saturday next at Dexter Park, for a purse of $4,000; $1,500 to first horse, $1,200 to second, $900 to third, and $400 to fourth; free for all: American Girl to carry twenty pounds dead weight, all others catch weights; to harness, best three in five. The race filled last night with the following nominations: Wm. Lovett names b. m. American Girl; A. F. Fawcett names ch. s. Bashaw, Jr.; Alexander Lewis names b. g. Henry Toddy; W. H. Crawford names b. g. J. W. Conley; Ben. Mace names b. g. Senstaion, and R. Armstrong names b. g. Fred Hooper.

A heavy rain-storm came up just as the judges were calling up the horses for the first race to-day, and it was supposed that the races would be postponed; but at 2:30 P. M. the storm passed over and the programme was carried out. The first race called was a run for a premium purse of $1,000; $600 to the first horse, $300 to the second, and $100 to the third. There were eight entries, six of which started. Quartermaster was a hot favorite in the pools. On account of foul running, Quartermaster was declared distanced, and the heat was given to Mariposa, Nick Baker second, Port Leonard third, Davis fourth, and Jennings distanced. The second heat was won by Mariposa, Nick Baker second, Port Leonard third; Davis distanced. The third heat was also won by Mariposa, Nick Baker second, Port Leonard and Davis being distanced. Time—1:52½, 1:54, and 1:56.

THE CLEVELAND RACES.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—It is announced that the celebrated trotters Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, Lucy, Judge Fullerton, and Rosalind will be in attendance at the meeting of the Cleveland Club, which commences on the 29th inst.

SACRAMENTO RACES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 3.—Nell Flaherty won the mile and repeat running race at Sacramento yesterday. The first heat was won by Thornhill in 1:44½. Time of race—1:44½, 1:45, 145½.

SYRACUSE DRIVING PARK.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 3.—There was a large attendance to-day at the Syracuse Driving Park races First race, for 2:50 horses, was won by Billy in five heats. Time—2:42½, 2:47, 2:48, 2:45, 2:45. Three horses started. Second race, for 2:38 horses; there were five starters. The race was won in three straight heats by Tom Walters. Time—2:38, 2:37½, 2:38½.

To-morrow is the last day of the meeting.

BEACON PARK RACES.

BOSTON, July 3.—The races at Beacon Park continued this afternoon in presence of a very good attendance.

The first race was for horses to road-wagons, for which there were seven entries, viz.: B. g. Ironsides, blk. m. Louise, s. m. Josephine, b. g. Wagram, b. s. Sir William Wallace, b. g. Ploughboy, and ch. g. South Boston Boy. The first money was won by Louise, the second by Ploughboy, and the third by Josephine, the latter winning the second heat, and Ploughboy the third. Time—2:46, 2:46½, 2:46, 2:48, and 2:49.

The second race was for a purse of $400, for horses that have never beaten 2:44, the entries for which were ch. g. Folly, blk. s. Lothair, w. g. Baby Boy, b. m. Lady Hamilton, ch. m. Flora Belle, and b. g. Captain. The race was won by Lothair, Flora Belle second, and Folly third, these three being the only starters. Time—2:35, 2:33½, 3:33, and 2:32¾.

EASTERN DUTCHESS ASSOCIATION.

AMENIA, N. Y., July 3.—The second annual Spring meeting of the Eastern Dutchess Association opened here to-day under the most favorable circumstances. A shower, the first in six weeks, came up suddenly and gave the track a splendid condition, but delayed the races, which were advertised for 2 P. M., until 4 o'clock. The first race was for a purse of $1,000, for horses that have never beaten three minutes, $600 to first horse, $300 to second, and $100 to third. Ten horses were entered, with nine to start. In the first heat J. K. Tucker was withdrawn. The trotting was witnessed by quite a large crowd of people. Otis Bort's ch. m. Goldleaf won the race in three straight heats. Time—2:42, 2:41, and 2:38. In the second heat, while scoring, Mountaineer, owned by D. K. Tillotts, was run into, thrown and disabled. He was withdrawn. The purses to be trotted for to-morrow will amount to $5,000.

THE BARRIE, ONT., RACES.

TORONTO, Canada, July 3.—To-day was the third of the Barrie Races. The first race, a trot for three-minute horses, was won by Shot. Best time, 2:38¼. The second race, a 2:32 trot, was won by Lady Byron in 2:29½.

The third race was not finished, owing to the lateness of the hour.

TORNADO IN JERSEY.

A few minutes after the heavy rain-storm had commenced in Hoboken, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the immense frame-work, over 400 feet in length, in course of construction on the pier of the New Hamburg Steam-ship line, in Hoboken, was struck by a tornado and entirely demolished. Over fifty men at work on the building had barely gained shelter in a building at the upper end of the pier when the crash came, or otherwise a number of lives would have been lost. The superintendent estimates the loss at $2,000. In West Hoboken Clinton Hall, a new building in course of construction, was struck by a gale of wind and completely destroyed, being leveled to the ground. Three workmen were buried in the ruins, and one was fatally injured.

The structure, which was being erected by Doric Lodge F. and A. M., of frame-work, 25 feet front, 90 feet deep, and 3 stories high, was damaged to about $4,000. The roof of a new building on Clinton-avenue, Jersey City Heights, was carried bodily a block and a half, and was deposited in a vacant lot. A great number of fruit and shade trees were destroyed along the heights.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Arrangements are being made, under the direction of J. L. Devereaux, the newly-appointed manager of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, for the narrow gauging of the entire line. Under the auspices of James McHenry, money has been raised in London sufficient for the completion of the work, and it is expected that the road will be narrow-gauged throughout its entire length by the 1st day of August. The road has been laboring under serious disadvantages in consequence of the necessity for shifting freight from the narrow-gauge cars of other lines before it could be transported over the Atlantic and Great Western. The earnings will, it is said, be materially increased as soon as the narrow-gauging is completed. It is also said that the Western Division of the Erie Road will be narrow-gauged early in the Fall.

A NUISANCE IN NASSAU-STREET.

A nuisance of a dangerous character exists in Nassau-street, opposite No. 142. For three or four weeks a break in the wooden pavement of the road-way has remained unnoticed and uncared for by the City authorities. The constant passage of vehicles has increased and is still increasing the size of the hole until it is now about twelve feet square, forming a pool six inches deep of black, slimy slush, which emits a fearful odor every time a wagon-wheel drops into it and stirs it up. The full blaze of the noon-day sun falls directly on this mire, causing the most unhealthy evaporations, and as a hand-truck cannot pass along the street without one of the wheels being forced into the pool, the clothing of the numerous pedestrians is in constant danger of damage. The contents is a concentrated mass of pulverized wood, tar, mud, and surface-filth, and under the heat of the scorching sun is becoming an intolerable nuisance.

A JERSEYMAN IN TROUBLE.

George V. De Mott, of Paterson, N. J., was arrested yesterday by Detective Heidelberg, of the Central Police Office, on a requisition from Gov. Dix to Gov. Parker, charging De Mott with a criminal offense. De Mott was arrested in Paterson and brought to the office of District Attorney Phelps, in this City, who had the case before Justice Daniels. After reading the papers in the case, Justice Daniels held the prisoner in $3,000 bail, which was promptly furnished. When Mr. De Mott was leaving the court he was taken in custody by a deputy sheriff, under an order of arrest in a civil suit brought by Alice Fegan, No. 41 East Twenty-eighth-street, to recover $20,000 for seduction under promise of marriage. The prisoner was held in $1,500 bail.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a one-story brick building corner of Bremen and Seigel streets, occupied as a mat factory by M. Aure. Damage to building and stock about $1,000; insured. The amount of insurance and offices could not be ascertained. The fire is supposed to have originated from the machinery. A fire occurred last evening in the three-story brick building No. 103 Fourth-street, Williamsburg, owned by Daniel Donovan, and occupied by Wendel Kenn as a furniture-store. Damage to stock, $500; insured for $3,000 in Metropolitan and Sterling Insurance Companies. Loss on building, $500; insured in the Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company.

QUEENS COUNTY SUPERVISIORS.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors met at Jamaica yesterday, the full board present. On motion of Supervisor Burroughs, the deficiency was left from the assessment of Newtown this year, with the understanding that it will be levied in 1873. The taxes have not been collected in Newtown for the past two years, and had the collection of the deficiency tax been urged, it would have caused much suffering among the poor farmers and small land owners. The board also passed a resolution offering $1,000 reward for the arrest of the murderers of Samuel J. Jones, of South Oyster Bay. After the transaction of some minor matters the board adjourned sine die.

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.

The following cases of prostration by the heat were reported by the police yesterday: Michael McCabe, of No. 40 Watts-street, was overcome by the heat while passing through the Bowling-green, and was taken to the Park Hospital. Kate Pearson, of No. 254 West Twenty-fifth-street, was found prostrated at Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, and taken to her home. Henry Hess, aged thirty-seven years, of No. 87 Greene-street, was sun-struck at Second-street and Avenue B, and was taken to his home. Ann Hankey, aged thirty years, of No. 136 Chrystie-street, was overcome by the heat at No. 68 Maiden-lane. Joseph Ashenbraum, aged forty-five years, was found insensible from heat and liquor in the Bowery, near First-street. Wm. Dillman, aged fourteen years, residing at No. 200 Avenue A, was prostrated near his residence, and was taken to his home.

A BURGLAR PLEADS GUILTY.

Patrick Hallick, aged nineteen years, arrested a few days since on suspicion of being one of the gang of three burglars who, on the night of the 10th of May, 1872, broke into the jewelry-store of Mr. Charles H. Phelps, corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, and nearly murdered the proprietor, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Coulter, at the Yorkville Police Court, for examination. He was fully identified by Mr. John E. Palmer, of No. 909 Sixth-avenue, as one of the burglars and would-be murderers, and promptly pleaded guilty, saying that "it was no use to deny it any longer." He was committed for trial without bail.

FIRES LAST EVENING.

A fire occurred at 8 o'clock last evening in the apartment of M. D. Benswanger, on the second floor of No. 51 Avenue C, caused by the explosion of fire-crackers. Damage, $25; no insurance. At 9:30 o'clock, last evening, a kerosene-lamp exploded in the apartments of John Kelly, on the top floor of No. 37 Crosby-street. Damage trifling. At 10 P. M. the awning in front of No. 285 Spring-street took fire from fire-crackers and was consumed. Damage, $25.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Commodore Vanderbilt has formally accepted the position of President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.

It is said that Controller Green has discovered that there are some sinecures in the Department of Public Works, and that he will make an investigation.

Business was very dull in Wall-street yesterday in consequence of the absence of many of the business men, who went into the country to pass the Fourth of July.

Controller Green reports that he has paid the Police Department salaries for June, $257,400; for cleaning streets for June, $125,000; for supplies for police for June, $5,000; total, $387,400.

Consumers of Croton water are informed that on and after Aug. 1, a penalty of five per cent. will be added on all unpaid water rents. The water rents should, therefore, be paid up during the present month.

In the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, Judge Daniels reduced the bail in the order of arrest against Stephen English, in the libel suit of Frederick Winston, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The Controller's office was visited yesterday by several of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts on business connected with the rate at which their salaries should be paid between the 1st of May and the 13th of June.

No further reductions were made in the force of employes in the Department of Public Works yesterday. Commissioner Van Nort spent the afternoon at the Boulevard in consultation with the engineer in charge of the works in progress there.

Mayor Havemeyer was busily engaged yesterday afternoon in signing warrants for the salaries of court officers and clerks in the City departments. In the morning the Mayor had a conference with Commissioner Starr, Commissioner Laimbier, and others.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, reports that the number of bathers at the two free floating baths, during the month of June last, was 184,243, of whom 36,556 were females. This is more than double the number of bathers for the same period last year.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Sarah Walton, widow of Rear Admiral Walton, took place yesterday from Trinity Church. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Eaton, Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, and Rev. Dr. Ogilby. The body was interred in the family tomb in Trinity Churchyard.

Isaac Ryttenberg was arrested, yesterday, by a deputy sheriff, at the suit of Andrew J. Smith, President of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, in an action for damages for false imprisonment. Ryttenberg had Smith arrested recently on a charge of stealing a policy of insurance, which Smith pronounces to be without foundation.

The closing exercises of the male department of School No. 53, East Seventy-ninth-street, were held last evening in the hall of the school. The entertainment was expressly dedicated as a farewell compliment to the members of the senior class, who had been admitted to the New-York College. The proceedings were of an intellectual and pleasing nature, and passed off satisfactorily.

During the storm last evening, the chimney of the house at the corner of Seventy-first-street and Third-avenue was struck by lightning and demolished. A horse standing at Seventy-second-street and Lexington-avenue was also struck by lightning and instantly killed. James Hutchinson, aged nine years, was seriously injured last night by a fall from a fire escape at his residence, No. 77 Canal-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Controller Green reports the following amount paid yesterday into the City Treasury, viz.: From assessments for street opening and improvements, and interest, $10,780 02; from arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent, and interest, $8,772 29; from ground rent, market rents, and fees, $2,791 43; from Croton rent and penalties, $8,929 61; from permits to tap water-pipes, $155; from permits for street stands, show-cases, &c., $737; from licenses and fines, $125; from permits to make connections with sewers, $490; for vitrified stone-ware pipe, $290 20; from First Judicial District Court, for fees, $27; from Ninth Judicial District Court, for fees, $17; total, $33,114 55.

BROOKLYN.

The body of a drowned man, aged thirty-five years, five feet six inches in height, black hair and whiskers, sandy moustache, was found yesterday in the slip foot of Van Dyke-street, and taken to the Morgue.

STATEN ISLAND.

Last evening, the streets of Edgewater were without gas-light, owing to the action of the village Trustees at their last meeting, they having ordered the gas to be shut off on account of the high price charged—$35 per lamp for a year. They propose now to have the streets lighted at half that cost.

NEW-JERSEY.

The committee had granted forty liquor licenses Wednesday night, and the list of applications was closed yesterday.

The Town Council of Union Hill has made an appropriation of $100 for a picnic of the public school to celebrate closing day.

Charles Smith, aged twelve, was seriously injured, yesterday, by the explosion of a pistol in the hands of another boy named John Jackson.

The Chief Engineer of Jersey City reports twenty-five fires during the past month, involving a loss of $4,585, on which there was an insurance of $6,760.

John Luinig, of Hoboken, who had been sentenced to pay $5 a week for the support of his family, was yesterday committed to County Jail in default of bonds.

The Mayor of Hoboken has called the attention of the Common Council to the filthy condition of the streets, and has recommended the filling of all sunken lots immediately.

The Hudson County Jail, according to the report made to the Chosen Freeholders, yesterday, contains 130 prisoners; the Alms-house, 330 inmates; the Penitentiary, 79, and the Lunatic Asylum, 54.

The Board of Finance of Jersey City, yesterday, passed resolutions to transfer $12,000 from water account to assessment account, and $60,000 from water account to general account.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders yesterday appointed a committee to draft resolutions in relation to the death of the late Chancellor Zabriskie, who was for many years counselor of the board.

Jacob Schwartz and Samuel Moses, storekeepers, of No. 39 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, were arrested Wednesday night, charged with smuggling goods, and taken before United States Commissioner Muirhead, who held them in $2,000 bail each to appear for trial.

George Dunville, Jr., a house-painter, of Brooklyn, who was to have been married to Miss Fanny Collins, at the residence of her uncle, corner of Bank and Wickliffe streets, Newark, Tuesday, but failed to make his appearance, is supposed to have committed suicide.

Benjamin Bateman, of Newark-street, Hoboken, who was injured Wednesday by falling from the gate at Provost-street crossing of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, died yesterday morning from the effects of his injuries. He leaves a wife and several children in destitute circumstances.

In the Court of Special Sessions, at Paterson, yesterday, John Brady, William Smith, John Hussey, and William Dorman were convicted of highway robbery upon a man near the depot. Brady and Hussey were each sentenced to ninety days in the County Jail, and Smith and Dorman to one year's hard labor in State Prison.

Mrs. Ellen Farrelly, of No. 52 Nicholson-street, Newark, arose yesterday about 2 A. M. and seated herself on a trunk near the window of a room in the second story, in order to gain fresh air, and shortly afterward fell asleep and fell out of the window, striking on her head upon the pavement, and receiving injuries which resulted in death about noon. Deceased leaves three children.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The presentation of the prizes won by the contestants in the late billiard tournament in Irving Hall, took place last evening in Chris. O'Connor's billiard-room, in Union-square. The prizes were presented by ex-champion Geary, as follows: To Albert Garnier, champion of the world, a billiard-table valued at $1,000, a gold medal, a silver cup, to be held for eighteen months from 1st of September, and a check for $1,127 31. To Cyrille Dion, a check for $966 27; to Maurice Daly, a check for $805 23; to F. Ubassy, a check for $644 19; also, a valuable gold locket; to Joseph Dion, a check for $483 15; and to John Deery, a check for $322 10 and a gold locket, for the best run. After the distribution of the prizes, those assembled partook of an excellent collation provided for the occasion.

VALUATION OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The report of the Commissioner of Railroad Taxation, Major James S. Yard, has been made to the New-Jersey State Controller, and the valuation of railroad property is fixed by counties as follows: Atlantic, $3,400; Burlington, $179,150; Bergen, $22,100; Camden, $350; Cape May, $8,100; Cumberland, $4,000; Essex, $14,050; Gloucester, $9,900; Hudson, $1,230,000; Morris, $127,200; Middlesex, $32,350; Mercer, $311,070; Ocean, $1,225; Salem, $1,000; Sussex, $4,900; Somerset, $1,900; Union, $4,000; Warren, $157,265; total, $13,730,330. Hunterdon and Passaic Counties are not yet reported. The valuation is made under a law which provides that the property shall be subject to a tax of one per cent. by municipal governments.

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Flour firmer and unchanged. Wheat firmer; only small sample lots sold. Corn quiet and unchanged at 35c.@35½c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 35c. seller July; 40c.@42c. for sacked. Oats firmer at 27½c.@27¾c. for No. 2, cash; 27½c.@28c., seller July. Barley and Rye—No sales. Whisky quiet at 89c. Pork higher at $16. Dry-salted Meats active and higher; sales of Shoulders at 6⅝c. for up-country; there were other sales privately. Bulk Meats here may be quoted at 7c. for Shoulders; 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¾c. for Clear Sides. Bacon active and higher at 7½c. for Shoulders, cash; 8c. seller August; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c., cash; 9¾c. seller August; Clear Sides, 9¾c., cash; 10c. seller August. Lard dull; Refined, 8½c. Live Hogs firm at $4@$4 25. Cattle steady at $3 50@$4 50 for good to choice Texans; $2 25@$4 for Native Cows and Heifers; $4@$5 75 for fair to choice Steers. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, and 13,000 bushels Oats.

TOLEDO, July 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 74; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 48; seller July, $1 57½; No. 1 Red, $1 54½; No. 2 do., $1 49; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 54@$1 54½. Corn steady; sales of High Mixed, spot and seller July, at 41½c.; seller last half of July, 42c.; seller August, 43½c.; Low Mixed, spot, 40c.; seller August, 42c.; Yellow, 42¼c.; White, 48c.; no grade, 35¾c.; Damaged, 29c. Oats—No. 1 quiet at 37½c.; No. 2, 35c.; Rejected, 32c. Freights—To Buffalo, 3¾c.@4½c.; to Oswego, 8c.@9c.; to Kingston, 8c. Receipts—5,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, and 13,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain quiet. Wheat—Sales of Red at $1 25@$1 30 on arrival. Corn in fair demand at 56c.@58c. for Sacked. Oats easy at 42c.@44c. Rye dull and drooping at 65c.@67c. on arrival. Barley steady at 80c.@90c. Provisions strong. Pork steady at $16@$16 50. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10c., packed. Lard sold at 9c.@9½c. for Tierce; 10c.@10½c. for Keg; 8¼c. for Steam. Bulk Meats sold at 7c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9½c. for Clear Sides, loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 13½c.@14c.; Plain, 13c.; small order lots, ½c.@¼c. higher. Whisky steady at 89c.@90c.

MILWAUKEE, July 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 26; No. 2, $1 19½, cash; seller July, $1 18¼; seller August, $1 16. Oats dull and declining at 28½c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 34c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 62½c. for No. 1. Barley dull and unsettled at 60c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 6½c.; to Oswego, 11c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 14,600 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, July 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 74; Amber Michigan, $1 48. Corn steady at 39c.@40c. Oats in good demand at 37½c. Receipts—2,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, and 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—Grain very dull and nominally unchanged. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

There will be no markets from Cincinnati, Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Memphis until Monday, and probably not from Milwaukee, Detroit, and Louisville.

[*For Other Markets see Third Page.*]

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, July 3.—Sugar—No. 12 D. S., 10¼@10½ reals ₽ arrobe. Exchange on United States Gold nominal. Exchange firm; on United States, 60 days, currency, 22@22½ premium; short sight, 24@24½ premium; on London, 55@56 premium; on Paris, 37@38 premium; Spanish Gold, 40.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

In the steam-ship Hammonia, for Hamburg.—F. W. W. Worth and family, W. E. Case and wife, Mrs. G. A. Huguenin, Miss J. S. Case, Miss M. L. Case, H. P. Case, J. Taussig, Miss M. Taussig, Dr. J. H. Worthington, Dr. B. Deacon, G. W. Warren, Miss Warren, E. C. Sivatte, Mrs. I. Fuchs and daughter, Miss Ladd, F. Hollingsworth, Mrs. J. P. Southerland and 2 daughters, J. and Mrs. Markt and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. von der Wick and child, E. J. Brown, C. J. Kaskel, J. Fiers, E. Winter, L. Bauer, Miss M. Root and friend, A. Winchell, wife and family, Miss E. J. French, Miss M. L. Alden, L. Rosenbaum, wife and infant, J. H. Blume, W. Willms, Franz Hernsheim, M. Aguila and wife, N. Aviles, P. Escalon, B. Blumenthal, S. Heilbronner, C. Guthman, Adolph Hirsch, A. Poleman, Adolph Leindecker, Frank Hill, Fred. Gottschalk, Simon Jacobi, Mrs. Emma Jonas, Mrs. Anna Kruse, Miss Ill, Mrs. Lorens, Mrs. R. Lychenheim, Miss Bertha Lorens, Johann Rehlaender, Mrs. Clara Krumbholtz, Mrs. Fanny Reichel, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Duemling and infant, Mr. and Mrs. August Luedke, John Theophil, L. Bermansky, H. Harris, J. G. Muller, H. Lorens, W. Schmidt, H. Menges, J. Hahn, M. Heary, S. E. Jacobson, T. Harris and wife, S. Rosenblatt, Rev. P. J. Buehl, T. Hollander, J. Jacobs, J. Lonsbach, J. Dickinson, S. J. Zander, J. Remlinger, wife, and two children.

[Advertisement.]

Strangers visiting the City will find at KNOX's elegant establishment in the Fifth-avenue Hotel all the leading styles of gentlemen's Summer Hats, including "Straws" of every variety, the nobby "Drab Felts," and the dashing "Beaver Cassimeres." Patronize KNOX's.

[Advertisement.]

PEGRAM'S PATENT SUN-STROKE PREVENTER.—A sure protection. Convenient and portable. For sale only at KNOX's three hat-stores. Price, $1 each.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—W. M. Goslin, F. V. Walker, J. D. Humphreys, Sigmond Sterne, George Rosenfeld, R. F. McIntire, E. C. Nichols and wife, John Killorin, J. W. Covert, Capt. Nich. King, F. A. Zoller, Peter Strain, Geo. Green, H. Slevin, John Lynch.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall.—From San Francisco—Capt. J. D. Armstrong, Geo. A. Manton, Louis Borch, Mrs. Capt. Dall and son, A. E. Bullis, J. A. Johnson and brother, J. Feillet, Mrs. J. Beckett, Miss E. Beckett, W. S. Sage, Mrs. E. Ryder, D. S. Cambell and wife, J. N. Ehrman, Miss E. Grettick, Mrs. M. Partridge, Mrs. G. W. Foote, Thos. Creming, Miss Mary Creming, T. S. Graves and wife, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Le Bordaise, J. Brammell, P. Caswell, Mrs. M. F. Bassett, A. E. Buckingham, Mrs. Peard and daughter, W. K. Wallace, Frederick Searle, A. Capetein, W. B. White, A. J. Kough, S. Ewer and wife, Mrs. J. C. Porter, Miss Helen Lynch, Mrs. M. C. Tater, A. Donato, Jos. Jamin, E. N. Matthews, E. Kedder, H. R. Anderson, Mary Parkhurst, Miss F. Astor, Mrs. H. Mellen and infant, A. Rauson and wife, Mrs. Theiband, C. Malor, G. Constantine, E. Engajalil, M. E. Brown, A. B. Briggs, Eliza Shea, Jos. Mason, Ed. Allen, Johanna Head and child, Miss S. Adams, J. R. Williamson, Ed. Paire, D. W. Lyon, H. Garcellar, H. Mitchell, G. Wright, A. S. Cowan, John Wilson, Ann Kerry, Mrs. H. A. Miller, Theo. Brock, Mrs. Groat and daughter, H. Thompson, Betsy Smith, C. Weaver, M. Hardwick and wife, E. Strucke, L. D. Dargue, G. Sahut, Mrs. B. O'Reilly, H. San, wife, and daughter, Mrs. C. Peterson and 2 children, D. Legrand, E. Myrtte, P. C. Branan, Sarah Gibbons, G. H. Mann, Catherine Donobue, Sarah Quinn, H. Weber, John Forman, P. Fraser, Mary Coup, S. J. Reed, B. Kanderson and wife, A. Lynch, John Doyle, J. Fisher, H. Ramsey, T. Canary, H. Ralston, Mrs. H. Mansfield, N. Horton, B. Wright. From Aspinwall—Capt. Lulle, Lieut. Miller, Lieut. J. F. Moser, Lieut. R. M. C. Lentze, Lieut. J. F. Crowell, Lieut. Rhoades, Master J. M. Halley, G. M. Greene, A. G. Menocal, A. McCrea, Dr. Dickson, of the Nicaragua Surveying Expedition; C. H. Parsons and wife, Capt. Sheldon, M. Cobman, John Hughes, J. Sepatique, Secunde Corte, Eladio Ferrer, M. Hurtematte, Boatswain N. Mager, and 10 in the steerage.

In steam-ship California, from Glasgow.—Geo. Thomas, Miss Warrack, Miss S. Breare, A. Thomas and wife, Jos. Blackley, Mrs. M. Cummings and son, Jas. Fillans, Miss W. Fillans, Dr. B. S. Whitefield and wife, John H. Roenguest and wife, Miss Jack, Thos. Bruns, Thos. W. Cook, Mrs. Hale, son and daughter, Miss McDougall, R. Hutton and wife, Miss Maggie Hutton, Jas. McLaren, Thos. Waddell, Lieut. P. Hasson, W. Taylor, J. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Miss Thompson, G. P. Fendick, Mrs. Boyd, R. Park, Miss M. McLeod, Rev. D. Irving, John Robertson and wife, Wm. Robertson, Robt. McMillan, Miss Read, Thos. Geall, Mrs. E. W. Porter, Mrs. J. A. Gould, Miss E. L. Thomas, W. C. Durant, W. C. West, Miss Lizzie Bour, N. A. Bour, A. Bower, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Malcolm and family, Geo. W. Targett and wife, Miss M. J. Kennedy, Mrs. M. Steward, Miss Annie Steward, Dr. J. A. Hamilton, S. A. Condich, Jas. A. Parsons, Miss E. D. Gifford and maid.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:33	Sun sets....7:33	Moon sets..12:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:02	Gov. Island.2:51	Hell Gate...4:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, July 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. H. Sparks; Hammonia, (Ger.,) Voss, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; City of Mexico, Sherwood, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Sons; Tybee, Delanoy, Porto Plata, Samana, &c., Samana Bay Co.; Magnolia, Cheeseman, Savannah, Ga., Wm. R. Garrison; Amanda Winants, Quinn, St. George, Coast Wrecking Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland; Nereus, Bearse, Boston.

Ship Colorado, Bairndon, London, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Requihold, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; Vesta, (Br.,) Bent, Cork for orders, Heney & Parker; Amor, (Aus.,) Reumda, Queenstown or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Enright, (Arg.,) Orcult, Cardenas, Cuba, S. C. Loud & Co.; Hudson, Vaughan, Lisbon, R. P. Buck & Co.; White Hall, (Br.,) Priest, Gibraltar for orders, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs Harmony, (Br.,) Edgett, Glasgow via Charleston, Pomares, Morrell & Cushing; E. McLeod, (Br.,) Tibbetts, Demerara, J. Leaycraft & Co.; L. W. Armstrong, Shaw, Ponce, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Annie, (Dan.,) Ohlsen, Bristol, Eng., J. Zittlosen & Co.; Virginia, Johnstone, St. Pierre, Mart., Reynal & Co.; Heidos, (Norw.,) Jensen, Stockholm, Tetens & Bockmann; Padojus, (Br.,) Dalrymple, Newry, Ire., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Waltham, Turner, Brunswick, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; Salve, (Br.,) Johnston, Cow Bay, Pimares, Morrell & Cushman; Charles N. Hord, (Br.,) Messenger, St. Johns, P. R., W. T. Woodruff & Co.; Mattano, Comartin, Aitiera, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Kedron, (Br.,) McLellan, Windsor, N. S., J. A. Hersey; Thetis, (Br.,) Beal, Salonica, G. F. Bulley; Silas Brainerd, Hawkins, Unceaville, H. W. Jackson & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Bremen, (Ger.,) Schuenberg, Bremen, June 18, and Southampton 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Sameson, Liverpool, June 17, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 80 cabin and 849 steerage passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Ocean Queen, Seabury, Aspinwall June 24 with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. June 28, passed steam-ship Colon, hence for Aspinwall.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow June 21, and Moville 22d, with mdse. and 66 cabin and 370 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage; June 25, lat. 54 04, lon. 27 36, passed ship City of Ottawa, (Br.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Castor, (Dutch,) De Boer, Rotterdam June 15, with mdse. and 95 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had strong westerly winds and fogs the entire passage.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Roberts, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Gager, New-Orleans June 26, and the Bar 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. June 29, A. W. Starbuck, a cabin passenger, died of consumption, and was buried at sea.

Bark Martha, (Ger.,) Grannmann, Dublin 52 ds., with mdse. to E. & J. Burke—vessel to Punch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong N. W. gales, and been 22 ds. W. of the Banks; June 28, lat. 39 30, lon. 68 30, spoke ship Rosa Bottlecher, (Ger.,) thence for Rostock.

Bark Norsk Flag, (Nor.,) Wilson, Londonderry 45 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Came the northern passage and had strong S. W. winds.

Bark Arfacead, (Aust.,) Marresi, Newcastle, Eng. 59 ds., with coal to Metropolitan Gas Light Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong S. W. winds.

Bark Ocean, (Ger.,) Gerdes, Bremen 45 ds, with mdse. and 1 passenger to Unkart & Co. Came a middle passage and had fine weather, and been 10 days W. of the Banks.

Bark Rhea, (Ger.,) Buckhols, Stettin 44 ds., with mdse. to C. Tobias & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds, and been 12 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Allemannia, (Ger.,) Muller, Maracaibo 28 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Bark George Eason, (of Halifax,) Foster, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Shaw.

Brig Drago G., (Aust.,) Maritina, Rio Janeiro April 29, via Bahia May 22, with old iron and rose-wood to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Five Brothers, (of Boston,) Thurlow, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. June 13, in the Straits of Florida, spoke ship Uncle Joe, from New-Orleans, for Cronstadt.

Brig Liberty, (of Boston,) Devereux, Caibarien 13 ds., with Sugar to Chas Luling & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Maurice, (of Bangor,) Batista, Matanzas 10 ds., with melado and sugar to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Isabel, (of New-London,) Denison, San Blas 20 ds., with cocoa-nuts to Owen Brennan—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. W. P. Orr, Ellingsworth, Virginia.

Schr. Sea Bird, Shields, Virginia.

Schr. Glenwood, Dickerson, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Brazos, Odber, Portland, Conn.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Lucy Church, Ryder, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. M. O. Predmore, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tooker, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Ann Turner, White, Virginia.

Schr. Ellen & Emma, Fox, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. Belle Seaman, Seaman, Hartford.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen P., Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Mott, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John H. Chaffee, Phillips, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Fall River.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-London.

Schr. Mary Clark, Allen, Camden, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Lilla Rich, Higgins, Gloucester, with fish to Samuel Crowell.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S.; cloudy and hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Hammonia, for Hamburg; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz; Tybee, for San Domingo City; Weybosset, for Port-au-Prince; Magnolia, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., July 3.—Arr. ship Kate Prince, from Liverpool; brigs O. C. Clary, from Havana; Novelty, from Cardenas; George Gilchrist, from Baltimore; E. M. Heslen, from Baltimore.

BOSTON, July 3.—Arr. ship Castine, from Calcutta; bark Eyr, from Cadiz; brig Keystone, from Philadelphia; and steamer Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 3.—Arr. steam-ship C. W. Lord, from Philadelphia; schr. Frank Lucas, from Baranca.

LEWES, Del., July 3.—Arr. bark Catarina Eugenia, (158 ds.,) from Probolingo, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 3.—Cld. steamer General Barnes, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 3.—Arr. bark Georgiana, from Halifax.

Sld. bark Conception, for a port in Great Britain; schrs. D. F. Keeling, for Baltimore; J. H. Stickney, for Baltimore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. H. B. Drew, Kane, from Elizabethport, for Bridgeport, with a cargo of coal, while passing up the E. side of Blackwell's Island at 5 o'clock this P. M. was struck by a squall, which carried away both masts, with sails and rigging attached, together with the bowsprit and all the head-gear.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, from Norwich for Elizabethport, while passing down the E. side of Blackwell's Island this P. M., struck on Ketch Point, but was got off with slight damage.

Schr. Margaret Mabee, Murray, from New-Haven for Elizabethport, with a load of car-wheels, ran ashore on Holmes Rock, Hell Gate, knocking off a piece of her keel and causing her to leak badly.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, July 3.—The Inman line steam-ship City of New-York sld. hence for New-York yesterday.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-Square, New-York,

HAVE NOW PERFECTED A

STEM-WINDING WATCH

OF THEIR OWN MAKE, WHICH THEY OFFER AND GUARANTEE AS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WATCH YET MADE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JURGENSEN'S AND ALL THE BEST MAKERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CHAS. FRODSHAM WATCH.

TIFFANY & CO.

WATCH-MAKERS.

No. 10 Grand Quai, Geneva.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

EXCHANGE ON

LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, FRANKFORT, BREMEN, VIENNA

Cable Transfers,

Circular Letters,

Commercial Credits,

ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

NO. 41 LOMBARD-ST., LONDON.

Cable Transfers Upon Vienna Direct.

DURYEAS' GLEN COVE STARCH DEPOT

HAS REMOVED

From Nos. 49 and 51 Park-place,

To Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Park-place,

CORNER OF CHURCH-ST.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says that Duryeas' Improved Corn Starch has received the highest indorsement, and is recommended by the medical profession; and their Satin Gloss is in universal use for laundry purposes. The *Graphic* says their Corn Starch and Satin Gloss are so superior that there is a demand throughout the world. The Brooklyn *Union* says that they are the best in the market and almost every housekeeper has tested them. And the *Journal of Commerce* and *World* say the works at Glen Cove have been greatly enlarged to supply the increased demand, and probably they are the largest in the world. For sale by grocers generally.

DEPOSITS

made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1 at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Security Savings Bank,

34TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Open every day and evening.

D. D. T. MARSHALL, President.

JAS. CUSHING, Jr., Secretary.

Smallpage & Son,

41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET,

LONDON, W.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE CUNARD & WHITE STAR. LINES.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

STORAGE FOR VALUABLES.

PACKAGES SENT FOR AND RETURNED BY OUR OWN WAGONS, WITHOUT CHARGE.

LONG BRANCH RACES

Commence July 4 and continue the 5th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 19th.